EVENING EDITION

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,400 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

BRITAIN IS AROUSED AGAINST CHURCHILL AS SET-BACKS RISE

'Bungling Policies' of Government Increase Hostile Sentiment Among People

NICE WORDS NOT ENOUGH

Investigation on Repercussion of Singapore Loss Demanded by Press

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—The unconditional surrender of Singapore and the escape of the German battleships through the English Channel as well as other bungling policies of the Churchill Government have aroused the ire of the British, according to a London report received here today.

Sentiment against Prime Minister Churchill was said to be becoming particularly acute among workers and recently, 300,000 of them met and declared that "nice words alone will not win battles," the report stated.

"After every defeat," these workers declared, "we have been given splendid examples of English oratory and we shall have to tear ourselves away from the magic of Prime Minister Churchill's oratory," the report said.

At the same meeting, the methods of the British capitalists were denounced as "bordering on sabotage."

Investigation Demanded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—The unconditional surrender of Singapore has aroused the British press to demand thorough investigation of the possible repercussions this great disaster will have upon the British Empire, according to a London report received here today.

The Daily Mail mourned that by the fall of Singapore, the Democracies have lost their only base between Durban and Pearl Harbor which is large enough to dock modern battleships, the report stated.

Simultaneously, the journal stressed that the capture of this strategic stronghold will be of invaluable assistance to the Japanese Forces.

The conservative London Times called the fall of Singapore a "dreadful tragedy while the Daily Herald demanded an immediate change in the British attitude toward the War, the report declared.

The Daily Mail emphatically pointed out that the "entire Government machinery of Great Britain must be overhauled and in this present war, the people of high rank who do not come up to expectations must be gotten rid of," it was said.

This journal stressed that the Cabinet urgently needs a transfusion of blood to improve its vitality in order to enable it to cope with the present situation.

Australia Ired

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—Prime Minister Churchill's latest speech has been received in Australian circles with a certain amount of astonishment, the United Press reported here from Melbourne today.

Considering it the weakest speech the Prime Minister ever has made the Australian public asserted that they have the right to ask him whether he was ever aware of the gravity of the British position in the Pacific, the report said.

Churchill Facing Blast

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—With the demand growing vehement in Parliament for an explanation by the Government of the real facts concerning British losses, competent quarters in London believe discussion of the general war situation will be held early this week in the House of Commons, according to a London report received here today.

In the Lower House open debate, these quarters expect a severe attack will be directed against Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and all those responsible for the appalling British losses, while the Cabinet itself naturally will face a crisis.

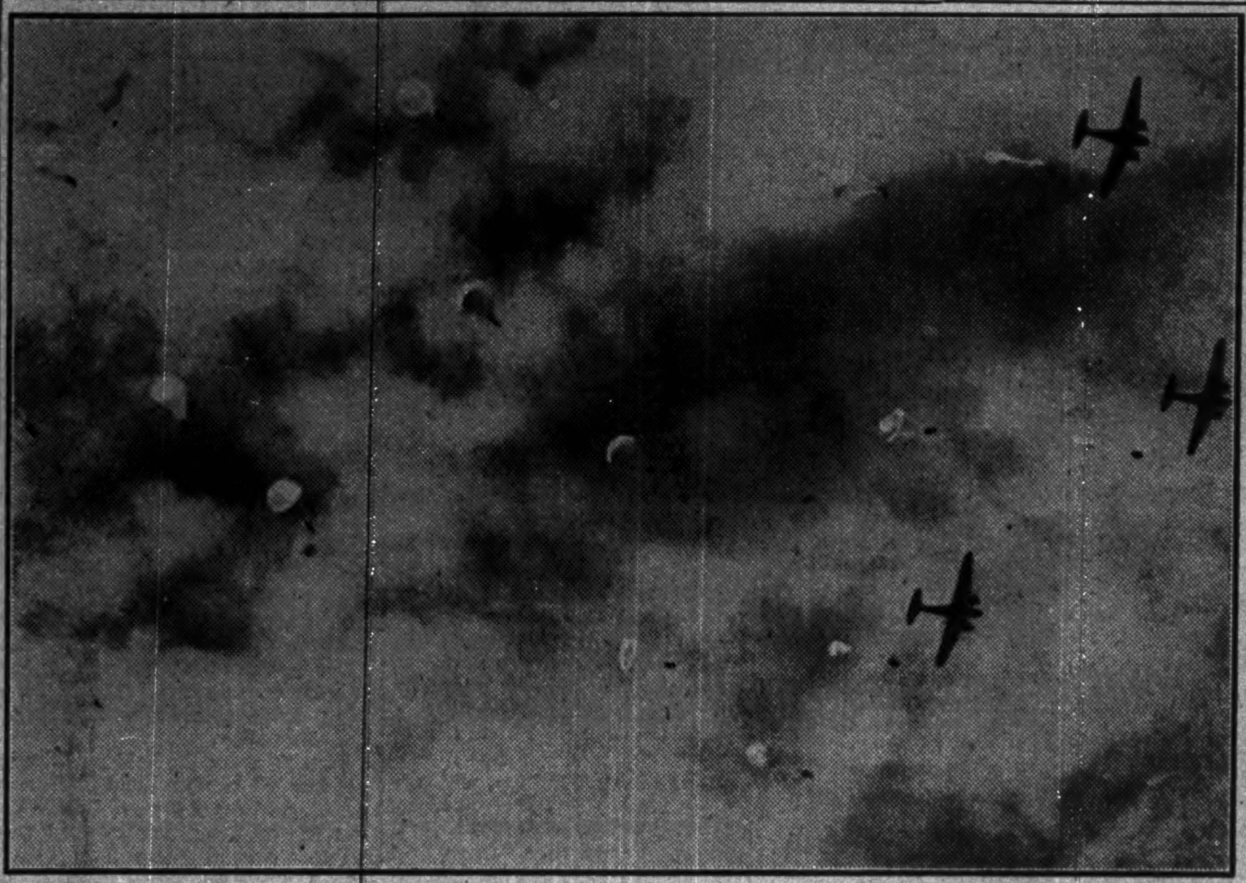
The Government has been postponing discussion under the pretext that all field reports have not been received, but under the present circumstances it seems inevitable that Parliament's demand be met, reports said.

Turkey Seen Impressed

Domei

ANKARA, February 16.—The unexpected surrender of Singapore has created a profound impression in official Turkish circles, observers stated here today. Apparently realizing that the unconditional surrender of the British fortress is bound to bring about unpleasant repercussions in the attitude of Turkey toward the Allies, British and American quarters here today were obviously greatly depressed by the bad news from the Pacific.

Japan's 'Chutists Go Into Action



Unleashing a new weapon on the enemy, parachutists of the Imperial Forces gained brilliant success in their operations at Palembang, on Saturday. Coming as a direct surprise, it completely demoralized the enemy defense, resulting in highly satisfactory achievements. (Photo by courtesy of War Ministry)

Success of Parachute Troops Occupying Palembang, Sumatra, Hailed by Army Men

In connection with the glorious achievements scored by the Imperial Army Parachute Troops in the neighborhood of Palembang, Sumatra on Saturday, the nature of the parachute troop operation and their mission in a surprise attack were made public by the Imperial Army Aviation Headquarters on Sunday.

"Our Army Parachute Troops started their activity in Palembang on Saturday and in a surprise attack, they scored the brilliant achievements. The operation of parachute troops is one department of the aviation war tactics," said an official.

"As the people became acquainted with the parachute troops since the year before last when Germany used them in attacking the Netherlands and Belgium, it is suffice to say the troops land in the enemy territory from the air by parachutes.

"Only by a surprise attack can they achieve success. Thus landed from the air, they occupy strategic points and fortresses in the enemy territory or destroy military establishments and defend a position they secured until the succeeding troops arrived. They must fight with limited ammunition and provisions for long hours or sometimes days until powerful troops reach them.

"The Army Parachute Troops carried out the death-defying landing on Palembang, an important oil-producing center, and were able to beat off the enemy in their first surprise attack. This success is attributable to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and the excellent strategy of of the supreme command plus the valor of our officers and soldiers."

ELECTION CHANCES SLIM FOR NEW MEN

Prevailing Circumstances Prevent Public From Choosing Lower House Candidates

The eager public's desire to have new members alive to the new position and great responsibility of Japan elected to the House of Representatives at the coming general election to be held on April 30 is not likely to be satisfied, it is now observed.

The present members of the House of Representatives were elected five years ago, or before the outbreak of the China Affair and thus, they are representing the old order. For this reason the need of new men representing the people in the Lower House is eagerly desired by the public.

As not only the domestic condition has so fundamentally changed and the scope of Japan's activity is now greatly widened, but also in view of the fact that Japan has to guide and lead the countries and people of East Asia, the members of the Diet must be fully qualified to shoulder the great responsibility.

Yet, for new men to be elected at the coming general election is now regarded as very difficult because of the various conditions now prevailing in the country, that will result in making the position of the present Diet members very favorable for re-election.

First of all, the election campaign through printed matter is difficult because of the restriction on the consumption of paper. Secondly, campaign speeches will also be restricted owing to the difficulty in obtaining taxis as well as the restricted use of various materials and the inception of light control. Thirdly, under the present situation, it is impossible for any candidate to express any special view that will attract public attention. Therefore, the campaign of new men or those who are not known to voters will become extremely difficult.

According to the results of the past 20 general elections, in case an election is held after the conclusion of the terms of the previously elected members, one-half of the men elected were new men. However, in case an election is held after the dissolution of the Diet, one-third were new men.

The present members had their terms extended one year and it is calculated that under normal conditions, more than one-half of the members elected would be new men.

In view of the above circumstances, new men will not have much chance to be elected at the coming general election, and it must be expected that the majority of the present members will again be returned to the House.

TOKYO CELEBRATES SINGAPORE VICTORY

Jams Imperial Palace Compounds to Felicitate Throne—Bigger Events on Wednesday

From early dawn till late evening, the Nijubashi compounds, in front of the Imperial Palace were filled with eager people desirous of expressing sincere congratulations on the fall of Singapore and of paying respect to His Majesty the Emperor on the glorious occasion.

Because of the numerous persons flocking to the plaza even after dark, the lights on the Nijubashi bridge were lighted last evening.

Also, to the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, the people also went to express their appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Army and Navy men at Singapore.

The people came in little groups, or in long processions. Many schools allowed their students to march to the Nijubashi while many tonarigumi launched their own processions. Joyous atmosphere filled the entire city, and this will continue until Wednesday, February 18 when the grand celebration will be held all over the country.

All schools throughout the country tomorrow will suspend regular classes, it was announced Monday by the Education Ministry. Instead of the regular sessions, the schools will hold a special

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. CONSIDERS FATE OF BATAAN DOOMED

MacArthur's Position at Peninsula Serious as Japanese To Intensify Drive

RESUMES RAIL SERVICE

Peace Restored in 3 Provinces —Disgusted Filipinos Deserting in Mass Order

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—The fall of Singapore is regarded as being very serious to the Allied cause in Washington, according to a New York radio report intercepted here today.

As a consequence of the surrender of the British fortress, the same quarters consider General Douglas MacArthur's precarious position in the Bataan Peninsula really alarming as the Japanese are now in a position to concentrate as many troops on the peninsula as they may see fit, it was stated.

Rail Service Resumed

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BATAAN, The Philippines, February 16.—The railway line, 90 kilometers, running from Manila to San Fernando, was opened to traffic yesterday.

With the resumption of the railway service, the new order established in the Greater City of Manila is now extended to the three provinces of Rizal, Bulacan and Pampaga, on the west coast of Manila Bay.

The first train left Manila at 9 a.m. on February 15. As the train moved, troop commanders on board saluted officers and men of the engineering corps, who had given untiring efforts for repairing the line. The great bridge at Calumpit was entirely destroyed and the whole structure, 150 meters long, had fallen into the river but in 20 days, a new bridge was constructed to allow the passage of trains.

Filipinos Deserting

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, February 14.—Hard pressed by unceasing attacks and tortured by depleting rations, Filipino recruits under the command of General Douglas MacArthur are abandoning their posts in the jungle fastness of the Bataan Peninsula and are surrendering to the conquering Japanese.

Deserting Filipino troops have complained that despite tales of food sup-

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICANS GLOOMY OVER WAR OUTLOOK AS SINGAPORE LOST

Fall of Stronghold Considered 'Darkest Moment in This War' by Washington

ONLY HOPE IN MORE ARMS

New Yorkers in Uproar as Bad News Breaks—Mayor Warns Of Reich Fleet

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Authoritative quarters in Washington have considered the fall of Singapore into the hands of the Japanese to be one of the "darkest moments in this war," according to a New York Times report received here today.

Even the hope expressed by Prime Minister Churchill in his recent speech could not lessen the feeling that the Japanese successes in the South and West Pacific would be a decisive factor in determining the outcome of the war in China, East Asia, the Near East and in the Middle East, the report stated.

Seriousness Realized

Domei

MADRID, February 16.—The fall of Singapore has awakened the American public to the fact that they are faced with a serious situation and that their only hope is to concentrate upon their armament program, according to a New York report received here today.

Consternation in New York

Special to the Asahi

SHANGHAI, February 16.—New Yorkers are in utter consternation over the news of the fall of Singapore, according to a Reuter report reaching here. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia announced to the entire citizens of New York today that the successful passage of the German fleet through the Dover Channel has brought the war nearer to New York, and urged the people to be fully determined to meet any emergency. This statement has greatly shocked the people, the report says.

'Greatest News' Told

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—Americans awoke to a calm Sunday morning only to be stunned by news of the unconditional surrender of Singapore which was broadcasted throughout the United States shortly before 9 a.m. Eastern Standard Time, within one hour after the Tokyo radio had announced the greatest news of the year, reports received here revealed today.

Directly quoting the Tokyo broadcast in absence of British confirmation of the fall of Singapore, United States radio stations qualified their initial announcement by quoting a Reuters report which stated stubborn resistance is being continued by the British in Singapore.

However, the severe blow to Anglo-Saxon prestige fell unmercifully four hours later when a British cable admitted the surrender of the vaunted British stronghold in East Asia to the Japanese, the report stated.

To the members of the Allied joint military conference convening in Washington the loss of Singapore was undoubtedly a stunning blow to their plans for Pacific strategy.

Bitter Election Seen

Domei

GENEVA, February 15.—Under the headline of "Picking Holes in Roosevelt's Coat," the London Daily Mail has published a report from its New York correspondent in connection with the Congressional elections to be held in November this year, a report from London reaching here today revealed.

The Daily Mail correspondent is convinced that the November elections will become one of the most important events in the United States' history since struggle between the Democrats and Republicans already has commenced.

Recently President Roosevelt declared that he has advocated the election

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY CRAFT SWEEPING AREA OF MINE FIELDS AS ARMY ENTERS CITY

Victory Is Celebrated

Each building facade and house-front in Tokyo is ablaze with the colors of the Army and Navy emblems as the capital leads in a nation-wide rejoicing over the epochal capture of Singapore. With official celebrations slated for tomorrow, various programs will be observed as befits a mighty nation in wartime.

Units Now Taking Over Fortresses Around Seized Island

FLEEING SHIPS CHASED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE NAVAL BASE, February 16.—Immediately following the surrender of Singapore, Japanese Naval Units have been taking over various fortresses in and around Singapore Island and clearing the neighboring waters of menacing mines.

Meanwhile, Japanese Naval Units are continuing their attacks against enemy vessels attempting to escape from Singapore Island.

Prior to this, as already has been announced, the Japanese Naval Forces have sunk or damaged 32 enemy vessels in a period of five days from February 10 to 14.

It has been asserted that the number of British ships which reportedly have made good their escape to Batavia, Surabaya and other points in the Netherlands East Indies are still facing danger, since these areas cannot compare with Singapore in defense facilities.

Entry Is Told

A vivid account of the triumphal entry into the city of Singapore is given by a Domei correspondent who entered the city with the front ranks of the Japanese Army on February 16.

"We entered the city at 8:30 in the morning," reports the scribe. "Firing had ceased by then, and we found the city in a state of confusion. Everywhere, I saw signs that the British troops had been hard pressed. There was hardly room to move in the streets on account of the barricades that the British had erected.

"All the streets were blocked by rows upon rows of bedraggled British soldiers in the last stages of exhaustion. They glared at us with bloodshot eyes which had lost all gleams of hope. They had no more fight left in them.

"The asphalt road on which our car crawled along, led straight to the Government House. On the way I noticed a palatial building with a luxurious garden in front of it. There was a bronze statue of a Chinese and a tiger in the middle of the garden. This was the residence of Aw Boon Haw, one of the richest and most powerful Chinese in Singapore. Aw Boon Haw had made a fortune out of his discovery of a herbal balm for headaches, a balm known all over Malaya as 'Tiger Balm.'

"A portion of the house had been blown away by shell-fire. As we passed, an Indian soldier staggered out of the building and said to us, 'Wof ta,' meaning 'There is no one.'

"The Government House was fronted by a broad stretch of green turf in which three shell-holes gaped eloquently.

"I noticed several automobiles belonging to the British army. There were a few British guards supposed to be watching the cars, but they were engaged in the peaceful occupation of washing their faces. I looked into the cars, and was astonished to find them filled with portable gramophones and dance-records. The main building was surrounded with piles of sand-bags.

"The streets of Singapore were overflowing with people, cars and motorcycles. Progress was difficult because our car seemed to attract everyone like a magnet. Indians waved their hands at us, Chinese pedestrians stared at us blankly, and British sentries stretched themselves at their posts. Some of them cleared the way for us. Most of the large buildings had been converted into barracks for the military, and from every window British and Indian soldiers poked out their close-cropped heads, staring at us. The expression on their faces was one of relief, as though their minds were at peace now that the fighting was over.

Heavy Casualties Seen

"The Esplanade was fairly overflowing with soldiers and cars. All the buildings on Beach Road, including the Straits Volunteers Headquarters bore the Red Cross mark. Evidently they had been converted into emergency field-hospitals. The casualties on the British side must have been rather heavy.

"The open space behind the Municipal Buildings was packed tight with high-class limousines and autos.

"The main road on the other side of the Singapore River was blocked with green-painted British army trucks, tanks and gun-carriages. The down-town business district was in ruins. The bombings of the Japanese airmen had caused deadly damage. Roofs gaped open, luxurious chairs and tables strewed the interior of demolished restaurants, sand bags, piled high here and there, emphasized their own futility. Most of the

PRESIDENT WANG WIRES FELICITATIONS TO TOJO

Domei

NANKING, February 16.—Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, today wired felicitations to Premier General Hideki Tojo, congratulating the Japanese Army on their successful occupation of Singapore.

"The capitulation of Singapore is necessary in order to construct a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia so this news brings me great joy", President Wang said.

Domei

HSINKING, February 16.—With the fall of Singapore, the British stronghold for exploitation of East Asia, Manchoukuo has decided to hold an all-Manchoukuo victory meeting on the day of the triumphal entry of the Japanese Forces into the city of Singapore.

The news of the fall of the British fortress has aroused the racial pride of the Manchoukuo people.

Capitulation of Singapore means that Anglo-American domination has been driven out of East Asia by a brother race of the Manchoukuoans.

ALLOWANCE FOR FAMILY OF WORKERS IS BOOSTED

Close on the heels of the announcement increasing the family allowance amount to Government and municipality officials as well as to school teachers, a similar increase in family allowance will be applied to factory workers from April onward, it was announced by the Welfare Ministry on Tuesday.

At present, the factory worker's family allowance system is applied to those whose monthly income does not exceed ¥160 for their wives, parents of and above 60 years of age, children of and below 18 years of age and other family members, who are mentally or physically defective. These family members are allowed to be paid a monthly amount of ¥2 per person and the whole amount to one family is limited to ¥10.

As a result of the revison of the Wages Control Ordinance, however, the family allowance system will be applied to the worker, whose monthly income exceeds ¥160 too. Moreover, a per person allowance amount will be increased from the present amount of ¥2 to ¥3 and no restriction will be placed on the whole amount to be allowed.

In this connection, the authorities concerned are urging factory and mine owners to put into practice the new family allowance system.

As to the increase of the family allowance amount to employes of business firms, banks and other companies, the Finance Ministry is considering the revision of the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance, which will become effective from April.

Hitler Honors Italians

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—The Fuehrer today bestowed the Knight's Insignia to the Iron Cross upon General Ugo Cavallero, Chief of Staff of the Italian armed forces in recognition of his outstanding service in the successful German-Italian military cooperation.

Turks Deny Aid Report

Domei

ANKARA, February 13.—Reports that the Turkish Government was ready to facilitate delivery of Anglo-American war materials to the Soviet Union have been denied officially, the United Press reported from Istanbul today.

Rising Sun Proudly Waves Over Changi Prison As Freed Internees Weep in Joy Over Victory

Twenty-eight Japanese interned in the Changi penitentiary for several years on suspicion of espionage were rescued on Monday by Japanese newspaper correspondents, who marched into the city of Singapore together with the Imperial Troops, report two Asahi correspondents from the city on the same day.

The correspondents, who in the neighborhood of the Japanese Consulate-General were informed of the Japanese internees in the penitentiary by two young Indians, stole into the Changi fortified zone from where the Britishers had offered desperate resistance against the Japanese until the previous day. In the midst of the zone towered the building of the Changi penitentiary with its iron gates closed.

The correspondents were at a loss how to signal the inmates. Fortunately, they chanced to notice several persons looking down from the tower of the building.

Internees Released

In reply to correspondents' cries, "Are you not Japanese?" they shouted "Banzai" and the iron gates were opened from the inside. From the gates rushed out the Japanese internees led by Mr. Shinohara of the Japanese Consulate-General waving Rising Sun flags and shouting "Banzai" and other inmates of the penitentiary, all Asiatics, who had been arrested and interned by the British authorities.

One of the Japanese internees now hoisted a Rising Sun flag on the top of the tower. When told that they were all free and that the British had unconditionally surrendered, some of them burst into tears of joy.

These Japanese residents, who had been suffering hardships in the penitentiary were informed by a Malay warden of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States and Great Britain and were waiting for the Imperial Forces' march into the city, by looking at the Japanese bombers carrying out death-defying attacks upon the Changi fortress.

Repulsed British Troops

With the British defeat becoming decisive, the Malay turnkey handed the keys of the penitentiary to the Japanese internees. Subsequently, the Japanese armed themselves and defended themselves against the defeated British troops, who had tried to enter the building.

When the cannonading and bombing ceased, they knew that the Imperial Forces had won victory and calmly waited for the Japanese advance into the city.

In the meantime, the Japanese Consulate building in Singapore remained undestroyed, reports another Asahi correspondent from the city, quoting a Malayan, who took the care of the building during the Japanese absence.

"I believed the building was the safest place from Japanese cannonading and bombing and I was able to remain here along with my wife. On December 8 when the hostilities started, some 50 Japanese were taken away by the British. No serious damage was done to the building though the British destroyed the ceiling of the second floor probably in search for important documents. I believe a few Japanese residents escaped from being arrested and hid themselves somewhere in the city. Most of the Japanese are said to have been taken to the Changi penitentiary, but I cannot tell for certain."

buildings still smouldered, thin streams of black smoke spiralling upward from the charred relics of once splendid structures. Not a single house remained intact not a single street that had not been damaged.

"Middle Road, once the street of Japanese, was almost deserted. Sign-boards and show-windows painted with Japanese characters greeted us, but the houses were all closed.

"We entered the building of the Japanese Association. At the back of the building we found about 20 Malay refugees who greeted us with glad cries of joy as they came rushing toward us with outstretched hands. 'We knew the Japanese would take Singapore some day,' they said to us. 'We have been waiting for this day. All the Japanese here were arrested by the police on December 8 at about two in the afternoon.'

'I walked round the silent building. Oh, my gallant countrymen, where are you now? The faded tatami on the floor seemed to betoken the many years of toil that the Japanese residents of Singapore had suffered for their country. A Malay silently handed me a bunch of flowers. I looked at him, and noticed that his eyes were wet. His sympathy touched me deeply, and I reverently thrust a flower in the lapel of my soiled uniform."

Troops Enter Singapore

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 16.—With tank corps in the vanguard, Japanese Forces entered the city of Singapore at 8 a.m. today. Rising Sun flags float in the breeze above all important buildings.

Following their entry, Japanese Forces immediately began mopping up remnants of British forces and other hostile elements still offering resistance.

U.S. Considers Fate Of Bataan Doomed

(Continued From Page 1)

plies, claimed by Americans to be adequate for two years, the food situation has become acute in less than one month.

Foodless Days

Two meals a day were served prior to January 15, which decreased to a single ration per day for 10 days and thereafter the misled Filipinos were menaced by foodless days.

This desperate situation has contributed to a tremendous decline in the fighting spirit of the Filipino forces, which continue to obey General MacArthur's commands under threat of extreme penalties, said the captives.

Every discernible opportunity is being seized by discontented island soldiers to escape this military tyranny, and a case has been disclosed of the disappearance of an entire Filipino company and its captain, these captives continued.

Escaped Under Disguise

Describing their manner of escape, the captives declared that clothes have been offered to them by non-combatant Filipinos, with which they were able to escape into Japanese camps disguised as civilians.

Members of civilian defense corps, organized only last December 13 to 19, were forced to shoulder rifles and advance to the fronts with the least training, the captives emphasized.

United States military authorities in the Philippines have issued orders to shoot Filipino recruits on the slightest grounds while they have failed to compensate these island troops for even a single day's service since the outset of the war.

Such display of inconsideration by United States military authorities has incited great confusion among the troops of the Philippines who have been tricked into opposition against the Japanese Forces, the captives confessed.

Social and General

Mr. Rudolf Weise, manager of the German News Agency in Tokyo, recently has been promoted to director of East Asia D.N.B. correspondence.

The faculty of St. Joseph's College, Yokohama, wishe to express their sincere gratitude to all alumni and friends of the college for the manifold tokens of sympathy received on the occasion of the recent death and burial of their beloved confrere, M. Jean-Baptiste Galonnier.

The French Embassy in Tokyo has announced that Vice-Consul Alphonse Lesourd was recently transferred from the French Consulate in Yokohama to the French Consulate-General in Kobe.

Carlo Boehm, of the office of the Italian Military Attache in Tokyo, was promoted to the rank of Adjutant to the Military Attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, recently.

Embassy Counselor Jakov Malik of the Soviet Embassy has informed the Japanese authorities that he is acting as Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Tokyo during the temporary absence of Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin, who left Japan January 24 for a short visit home.

Owing to the inability of the recently appointed new French Consul in Taihoku to reach his post, the French Government at Vichy has nullified his appointment, according to an announcement by the French Embassy in Tokyo. Instead, Georges Bonmarchand, First Secretary-Interpreter of the Embassy here, was appointed new French Consul in Taihoku and granted his provisional exequatur by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

Juan B. Lemoine, Argentine Consul-General in Kobe, has issued notice to the effect that the Argentine Consulate-General will be officially in charge of the British interests and will attend to all affairs concerning British subjects and under consular jurisdiction, at its office, Room 308, Shosen Building, Kobe.

The Japanese-Italian Association has issued invitations for its 6th monthly luncheon and lecture meeting to be held at the Peers Club, 12:20 p.m., Tuesday, February 24. Lieutenant-General Yataka Nakaoka will speak after the luncheon, on "The Italian Forces in the Current War."

Congratulated Upon Victory

General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters, received congratulations on the fall of Singapore from military attaches of various embassies and legations yesterday. In the above picture are shown, left to right, Colonel Luang Virayodha, Thailand; Colonel Nicholas Radulesco, Rumania; General Kenji Doihara; Commander Riccardo Federici, Italy; Colonel Wolfgang von Gronau, Germany.

PREMIER SMUTS EVASIVE

Refuses to Promise Madagascar Integrity

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, was requested in Parliament to make a binding declaration that the Union of South Africa would not participate in the occupation of the French island of Madagascar, located off the coast of East Africa, even if such a plan were brought into being, according to a report from Cape Town received here today.

Flatly refusing to make such a declaration, the Premier declared that no particular explanation was necessary as the Union's relations with France always has been on the bright side, the report said.

Eden Boosts Chungking

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—Despite the fall of Singapore to Japanese Forces and the decline of British prestige and power in East Asia, Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, recently stated at a "Salute China" meeting that the opinion held in Britain was that Chungking's liberty and independence would be an essential factor in this war, according to a London report received here today.

CAPE TOWN FORMS COURT

Union of South Africa to Handle Sabotage Cases

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—Special courts have been established in the Union of South Africa to deal with ever-increasing acts of sabotage, according to a message from Cape Town.

Crimes like common murder, highway robbery, illegal possession of firearms as well as acts of sabotage will come before these courts.

These courts will begin work immediately.

DESPERATE BRITISH GIVE IN TO SOVIETS

London Willing to Make Every Possible Concession to Allies For Material, Aid

The recent discussions between Anthony Eden and Josef Stalin served no other purpose but to close the deal whereby Europe is sold to the Bolsheviks, comments the German newspaper Der Angriff. The article as translated by Transocean follows:

Great Britain's status has become so precarious lately that London seems only too willing to make every possible concession to her allies if material and military aid is promised in return. The United States is given access to Empire possessions and the right to play the leading role in all Anglo-Saxon actions. Soviet Russia is promised a free hand in continental Europe where Bolshevism is to tae the leading role.

Up to the present all the ideals for which England has professed to be fighting for, has been given up, and the recent discussions between Anthony Eden and Josef Stalin served no other purpose but to close the deal whereby Europe is sold to the Bolsheviks.

Betrayal of Europe No Surprise

This betrayal of Europe on the part of Britain hardly comes as a surprise to anyone. The discussions, however, have a slight ironical touch, as Moscow and London are bargaining for something which neither possesses. However, the British press takes the matter quite seriously and the plutocratic publication, the Times, has even set up the formula that England and Soviet Russia are fighting for common ideals. It was this publication which granted Russia a leading role in Europe.

This attitude of the British public which, incidentally is also expressed in the Daily Mail, clearly reveals the determination to deliver the Continent of Europe to the Bolsheviks, thus hoping to ward off the danger of the collapse in the British Isles itself, where they hope to continue their life undisturbed.

Secret Agreements

This also coincides well with the declaration of the Times stating that after the war several nations will not regain their sovereignty. Beyond any doubt, this declaration was made with reference to the secret agreements concluded between the Anglo-Saxon Powers and the Bolsheviks according to which several smaller nations have already been sold to the Reds. Thus all the various signatories of the famous Atlantic charter cannot be sure of their fate, as they may have been secretly put on the list of the nations sold down the river.

In reality England is not the least concerned about the fate of the European Continent, only set on retaining its Empire possessions. It is very simple for Britain to make concessions on the Continent which firstly, does not belong to it and, secondly, which would have to be conquered before one could dispose of it. Britain is chiefly concerned in obtaining the services of the last Red soldier and the last Red machine-gun to delay the impending doom hovering over the Empire. At the same time it clearly signifies the entirely egoistical British way of thinking which would deliver all Europe to a terrible fate by the mere stroke of a pen, if it was not for the unsurmountable barrier presented by the Axis, which protects it against the Bolshevik danger, safeguarding a secure future of Europe.

Tokyo Celebrates Singapore Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

program to celebrate the fall of Singapore, the announcement added.

Official Day Set

Meanwhile, tomorrow will be designated as a "National Celebration Day" as was agreed at the meeting of the Vice-Ministers' Conference Monday. The day will be observed throughout the nation on a scale appropriate to congratulate the historic victory of the Imperial Forces, but in such a manner as befits the prevailing emergency time, the Vice-Ministers' meeting decided.

Some of the leading events of the day other than those already announced by the Information Board are as follows:

(1) The Railway Ministry will see that at all railway stations under its management loud speakers will announce the noon time when all nationals are to offer silent prayers for the peaceful repose of the war dead. The same will be observed on every train. All dining cars will serve special celebration food at lunch-time.

(2) The Ex-Servicemen's Association will hold special rites at its headquarters in Kanda, Tokyo, with the presence of General Ikutaro Inouye, the president of the Association. All present at the rites will later proceed to the leading shrines in the city to offer their prayers for the future good fortunes of the Imperial Forces.

(3) The Dai-Nippon Women's Association will see that all its members in the city will participate in the National Celebration Meeting scheduled to be held in the morning at Hibiya Park.

(4) All leading hotels and restaurants in Tokyo including the Imperial Hotel will serve special food at noon. The food will be cooked in a manner to remind the diners of the South Sea regions.

Victory Bonds Issued

Commemorative Victory Savings Bonds totaling ¥10,000,000 were released for public sale throughout the nation on Monday by the Finance Ministry.

These bonds bearing a commemorative seal have been issued in commemoration of the fall of Singapore, as well as in respect for the titanic, sacrificial efforts of the Japanese Army and Naval heroes.

Bonds valued at ¥5 and ¥10 will remain on sale until March 20, and prize drawings will be held in June and December.

First prize for the holder of the lucky number of a ¥10 bond will receive ¥2,000, while a ¥5 bond holder drawing the winning number will receive ¥1,000. Second prizes are ¥100 and ¥50 respectively.

Americans Gloomy Over War Outlook As Singapore Lost

(Continued From Page 1)

of those who, irrespective of their party memberships, were willing in the future to support the Government policy and the Democratic Party, further stating that the election of an anti-Government Congress would have catastrophic results, for every Republican elected must be regarded as an enemy of the Government, the Daily Mail correspondent reported.

Allied Leaders Meet

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—President Franklin Roosevelt convened a meeting of the Anglo-American Allied War Council at the White House yesterday to discuss pressing matters relative to the Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies situations, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Washington today.

Key men from both countries including Admiral Sir Charles Little, Vice-Chief of the British Naval General Staff, General Sir John Dill, former Chief of the British General Staff, Lieutenant-General Colvolle Nemyss, and General A. T. Harris, Air Marshal, representing Britain and Colonel Frank Knox, American Secretary of Navy, Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the War Department, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff, Admiral Earnest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Combined Fleet and Harry E. Hopkins, Supervisor of the Lease-Lend Program were present at the meeting besides the President, it was said.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 17

YOMIURI—Policy of Greater East Asia

NICHI NICHI—Army and Navy Honored; Great Ideal Of Victorious Empire

ASAHI—Premier's Statement at Diet

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Collapse of British Empire and Anti-Axis Nations

Policy of Greater East Asia

YOMIURI

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who declared to the world the real character of the War of Greater East Asia in his administrative address at the outset of the reconvened session of the Imperial Diet, again amplified this great ideal and clarified more in detail the basic idea about it on the occasion of the fall of Singapore.

Not only has the Premier's declaration given great hope to the 1,000,000,000 Asiatic peoples, who have suffered under Anglo-American oppression during the past century but it must have given great suggestions to those nations in desperation as the result of the American and British defeats and also to neutral countries still unable to decide on their attitudes.

As pointed out by Premier Tojo, the true intention of Japan in marching into Burma is to crush British military bases as well as to cut off the route for Anglo-American aid toward the Chungking regime and when Rangoon falls into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the long-cherished aspiration of the Burma people to establish Burma for the Burmese will be realized.

India has now a golden opportunity for its independence. If the Indians rise and try to rid themselves of the ruthless despotism of Britain and participate in the construction of Greater East Asia, Japan will gladly extend its aid and cooperation to them. Leaders and people of those countries must realize at this opportunity that a moment of hesitation will harm their countries for a hundred years to come.

It is our fixed policy to join our hands with the masses in China for the destruction of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Although we have full consideration to make the present region of the Indonesian people a land of contentment for them, we are firmly determined to crush thoroughgoingly the Dutch East Indies Government, which continues to resist this country with the United States and Britain.

As the result of the fall of Singapore, the history of the world has undergone a complete change. Unless Australia and New Zealand realize it, they are only to fall like Singapore.

What we desire of the administrators of South American countries is their true understanding of the prevailing world situation and the objective of the War of Greater East Asia and the maintenance firmly of their neutral stands by rejecting boldly the American and British interferences.

Army and Navy Honored

NICHI NICHI

In deep appreciation of the occupation of Singapore, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a gracious Imperial Rescript on Monday.

The Imperial Forces, which were given the same honor at the time of the Sea Battles of Hawaii and off the Malay Coast on the occasion of the fall of Hongkong, were honored for the fourth time with the gracious rescript.

Receiving the Imperial Rescript, the entire nation, too, is filled with trepidation and deep emotion for this victory of historic significance.

The victory of the Imperial Forces, needless to say, is attributable to the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, but, at the same time, we cannot help but renew our thanks to the painstaking efforts and ceaseless training of the Imperial Army and Navy. As the military situation progresses, the might of the invincible Imperial Forces has clearly been manifested, which is the very source of our conviction for victory.

Great Ideal of Victorious Empire

NICHI NICHI

Following the occupation of Singapore, Premier General Hideki Tojo declared the policy of Greater East Asia at the extraordinary plenary sessions of the Upper and Lower Houses. Not only the concern of the various peoples in East Asia is regarded but it must have a matter of serious concern for the nations of the world.

In his address, Premier Tojo clarified the Empire's attitude toward India and the Indian people. As the question of life and death is involved, serious consideration and reflection must be given by the Indian people to the statement.

As pointed out by the Premier, who said that the Empire expects India to restore its proper status as India for the Indians, this country will not stint itself in extending assistance to the patriotic efforts of the Indians.

Although this country has taken a sympathetic stand toward India thus far, it is an epochal matter that the Premier of Japan openly declared that the Empire will not stint itself in extending a helping hand to that country. This was never precedented in Japanese-Indian relations for many years in the past.

If the Indian people are really desirous of shaking off the shackles of the British rule for the past 300 years and liberate themselves, this is a golden opportunity for them.

Although Premier Tojo manifested this country's firm resolution to "crush thoroughgoingly" the Dutch East Indies which continues to resist with the United States and Britain, he made it clear that, if the Indonesian people understand our true intentions and cooperate with us, this country will respect their desire and tradition and make the present region a land of contentment for them. If there are far-sighted statesmen in Australia and New Zealand, they will see reason in the advice of Premier Tojo to avoid a useless war.

As pointed out by the Premier, the War remains to be fought hereafter. In the course for our final victory, we are desirous of giving a proper place to each of the peoples in Greater East Asia.

Premier's Statement at Diet

ASAHI

On the historic day of February 16 when the flag of the Rising Sun was hoisted atop the building of the Government-General of Singapore, Premier General Hideki Tojo reiterated the objective of the War of Greater East Asia and made clear again the basic national policy in coping with the new stage. The new declaration is quite same in its principle with the statement made on the opening day of the Diet on January 21 by him.

What should be noted specially in the new declaration is first, the urge to the 350,000,000 Indian people to rise in order to emancipate themselves from the British oppression and second, his appeal to the Chinese masses to understand the significance of the new situation in East Asia.

In view of the fact that the Imperial Army units have advanced to Burma, and the Navy, too, has been active in the Indian Ocean, both scoring glorious war results, we believe the Premier's appeal to the Chinese people is quite reasonable. When our military advance extends to West Asia, it is conceivable for the Imperial Forces to join hands with the German and Italian Forces.

As the complete severance of the so-called ABCD encircling front, the fall of Singapore will mark a great turning point in the War of Greater East Asia as well as in world history. However, it should still be regarded as only an initial success for the construction of Greater East Asia and a starting point for the reconstruction of Asia.

Since its discovery by the white people four centuries ago, the Pacific Ocean, though quite contrary to its name signifying peace, has been the scene of shameful struggle and fetter. Therefore, our military operations and constructive works must be continued side by side until this vast ocean becomes the cradle for a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity of all nations in harmony.

Collapse of British Empire and Anti-Axis Nations

CHUGAI SHOGYO

In his address at the Imperial Diet on Monday, Premier General Hideki Tojo expressed his views and conviction concerning the fall of Singapore, in which he clarified the object of the War of Greater East Asia by saying it has its origin in the great ideal that inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire.

He further pointed out that it aims at securely establishing a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity on ethical principles by making each country and people in Greater East Asia have their proper place, adding that it is completely different in its essential character from the attitude of the United States and Britain toward East Asia.

To the Burmese people, Premier Tojo promised that, if they take full cognizance of the actual situation of Britain and offer to cooperate with Japan by shaking off the shackles of the British rule of many years past, Japan will gladly extend them its positive cooperation for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese.

Toward India, the Premier stated that he fully expects that country to participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As regards the Dutch forces which continue to resist this country, the Premier declared that Japan will crush them. He added, however, that if the Indonesian people understand our real intentions and cooperate with us, Japan will make their present region a land of contentment for them.

He urged Australia and New Zealand to avoid a useless war with their reliance upon the United States and Britain, which are no longer worthy of dependence.

He once again appealed to Chungking leaders that, although Japan intends resolutely to deal a finishing blow to that regime, its attitude toward the people of China is that of regarding them as "our brothers" and this country wishes to carry on the Greater East Asian construction with the Chinese people by helping each other.

In the defense of Hongkong as well as in the Malay Peninsula, the British detailed the colonial armies to the first line front without giving consideration to the distress of innocent people. They tried to secure the safety of their own troops. We wonder what impression the East Asian peoples received from this British attitude.

Meanwhile, foreign cables already reported uneasiness prevailing in Chungking, while other anti-Axis nations are also reported to be in great vacillation.

In connection with the dependency of Australia and Canada on the United States more than on the British home country, it is reported that there is a widening gap between the United States and Britain. Rumors concerning the change of the Churchill Cabinet are rather a natural conclusion, for the British Empire is now confronted with an unprecedented national crisis.

Listening to Premier Tojo's declaration, the East Asian peoples under the Anglo-American oppression and the anti-Axis nations in the world must now change their attitudes fundamentally.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 358, 359.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 40[illegible], 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyojulas"
Furikae No. Tokyo 64849.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1779.
YOKOHAMA, 137 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries including postage, six months ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES:
Per inch: One insertion, ¥5.00; Three consecutive insertions, ¥12.00; six consecutive insertions, ¥20.00.
Notice of births, marriages and deaths ¥5.00 per insertion.
Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
TEL. SANNOMIYA 666.
ORAL X-RAY DIAGNOSIS
ORTHODONTIA
PLATE & BRIDGE WORKS

100 % Wool
New Season
HATS
Les Belles Modes
ベルモード
Kojimachi 1-chome, Ginza 8-chome

Photography
Photographing
Developing
Printing
Enlarging
Oil Colouring
Lantern slides
etc.
SHIKATA
—Photo Shop—
(Late of Nantoh's Photographer)
SANNOMIYA 1-CHOME, KOBE
Tel.: Sannomiya 5263
One block down from Ikuta Shrine
Near Ikuta Police Box

When you take a trip to Tokyo
From Kansai stay at
KAIHIN HOTEL
KAMAKURA
Only 55 minutes from Tokyo. Frequent trains all day long.

For Rent
A number of well built 5 to 7-room houses in and out of Kobe for immediate rent.
One good-sized office room at Higashi-machi (former Settlement).
APPLY TO
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agent and Solicitors
37 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
Telephone: San. 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Horii Myriagraph
"King" of the Home-Made Duplicator
HORII MYRIAGRAPH, ROTARY and FLAT
Durable, Efficient and Economical
MYRIATYPE DRY PROCESS STENCIL PAPER,
CARBON-PAPER for Typewriter and Pencil
HORII & CO.
KAJI-CHO, KANDA, TOKYO
Tel. Nos. Kanda 422-426
BRANCHES:
Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Seoul

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 50,360,000
DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
Kenji Marukawa, Miki Yamada,
Sadakuni Kato, Shigekazu Ono
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka.
TOKYO OFFICE: Marunouchi 1-chome.
155 Branches and 47 Sub-offices
Throughout Japan
Osaka, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji, Okayama, Hiroshima, Kure, Fukuoka, Kurume, Tokushima, Kochi, Keijo, Taihoku, Tainan, Takao, Dairen and other business centers.
Correspondents: All Principal Cities at Home and Abroad

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 70,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 50,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 58,060,000
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen
AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING
EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING
EDITION

No. 15,400 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARMY, NAVY CHIEFS OUTLINE PROGRESS OF VICTORIOUS WAR

Remarkable Advance of Army Forces in Malay Campaign Analyzed by General Tojo

INDIAN OCEAN THREATENED

1,254 Enemy Planes Destroyed Since Start of War, Admiral Shimada Reveals

The Japanese people on Monday were seen in one of their proudest moments in the long history of their nation.

The surrender of Singapore, the enemy's last remaining base for the subjugation of the peoples of East Asia, had been announced by the Imperial Headquarters overnight.

As day dawned, the people were busy, congratulating one another upon the fall of Singapore which brought nearer the realization of the great ideal which inspired the founding of the Empire, —a world of orderland prosperity.

With the capture of Singapore the vicious and immoral sway of Britain in East Asia is definitely at an end.

With the capture of Singapore opportunity has suddenly opened in front of those unfortunate peoples of Greater East Asia which have been forced to serve their British masters who were bent on exploiting them while the Whites reaped in the riches.

The Japanese people, through their stout-hearted, yet benign Premier, have offered a helping hand to those East Asian peoples who are desirous of freedom from alien malignant influences which are blocking the expression of their perfectly natural racial aspirations.

Both Houses of the Imperial Diet, which adjourned last Saturday, after they had completed their legislative business in the short space of only 25 days instead of nearly three times that number, were invigorated into sudden activity on Monday by the capture of Singapore, representing the greatest achievement of the Imperial Forces thus far in the War of Greater East Asia.

Both Houses heard Premier Hideki Tojo proclaim to the entire world Japan's policy toward the new phase of the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which has opened with the elimination of Singapore as the enemy's base for immoral domination of East Asian peoples.

The Premier spoke first before the House of Peers, and then before the House of Representatives. His addresses before the two Houses were identical.

In his policy statement, which was one of the most momentous announcements ever made by a Japanese Premier, he invited Burma, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, Australia and even India to stand on the side of Japan in the glorious task of constructing an order of co-existence and co-prosperity in Greater East Asia, taking the opportunity of the elimination of Singapore as a base for the conquest of East Asia. This was followed by a report on the war situation which was made by General Tojo in his capacity of War Minister.

Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada followed with a survey of the principal operations of the Navy in the War of Greater East Asia.

Both Houses, after they had heard the Premier and the Navy Minister, unanimously passed resolutions of thanks to the Imperial Forces and of condolences to heroes who were killed fighting in the cause of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Premier's war report to the Diet, which covered the operations of the Imperial Army in the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, and other sectors, clarified the meaning of the capture of Singapore from the strategical point of view. The three following points were brought out:

1. The Imperial Forces have acquired full freedom of action.

2. It has been rendered difficul for the armed forces of the United States and Great Britain to plan operations in which they would be directly coalesced.

3. It has been rendered extremely difficult for the Chungking regime to realize plans for resistance against Japan in league with the American and British armed forces.

The Premier's war report was in substance as follows:

"I take the memorable occasion of the fall of Singapore to report on the operations of the Imperial Army since the middle of January, at which period my previous war report to the Diet ended.

"Imperial Army units operating in the Malay area have since advanced with irresistible force, overcoming difficulties in the shape of boiling temperature, and dense forest and jungle, repeatedly carrying out long distance marches along main roads, and engaging in operations by means of motorized and sea conveyances in order to cut the enemy's line of retreat.

"The defeated enemy troops in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula, receiving reinforcements, offered increased resistance as the center of the fighting shifted. The officers and men of our units, however, were in high

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS GRANTED

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant Imperial Rescripts to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions and to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, it was revealed by an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:40 a.m. Monday. The announcement reads:

"His Imperial Majesty summoned the Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs and graciously was pleased to grant Imperial Messages to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions and to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

The Imperial Message:

"We deeply appreciate that the Army and Navy Forces, participating in the Malay campaign, under the most close and effective cooperation, successfully have achieved the difficult campaign which involved landing, transportation and convoy on the sea.

"After weathering severe heat and overcoming various difficulties, the Imperial Forces, reducing enemy's strongholds everywhere during their long drive, reduced the Singapore fortress swiftly, thus destroying the stronghold of Britain in East Asia."

This is the fourth occasion on which His Majesty the Emperor has granted an Imperial Message in appreciation of the services rendered to the State by the Japanese Forces. The three previous Imperial Messages were granted on December 10, 1941, when the Imperial Navy Units annihilated the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, on December 11, 1941, when the main force of the British Asiatic Fleet was wiped out by the Japanese Navy Units off Malaya and on December 27, 1941, when the Japanese Forces reduced Hongkong.

CAMPAIGN TO FREE E. ASIA FACILITATED

Singapore Conquest Gives Japan Freer Hand to Smash British Yoke

ARMY SPOKESMAN SPEAKS

Colonel Hideo Ohira Says War Being Waged Not by Ulterior Motives

The fall of Singapore has greatly facilitated Japan's campaign to free East Asia from British domination, declared Colonel Hideo Ohira, Army spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, in an oral statement made concerning this historic event.

The Colonel said, "Like the wind scattering the dead leaves before it, the Imperial troops have swept down Malay Peninsula and after only a seven day's assault on the Singapore bastion, have succeeded in forcing its defenders to surrender. Over the island, which the enemy proclaimed would be held at all cost, now proudly flutters the Rising Sun. Such a brilliant campaign could not have been launched by any but the Imperial Forces whose glorious tradition dates back to the founding of the Empire.

"For 120 years Singapore has served as a base for British exploitation of the East Asiatic nations—but now, Japan in her campaign to liberate East Asia from sinister British influences has taken Singapore. The facilities and the strategic value of Singapore will henceforth be utilized by Japan to the best advantage of the Asiatic peoples. British designs on this part of the world therefore, will be wiped out.

Permanent Peace Japan's Aim

"Permanent universal peace is Japan's great aim and this national principle has shone brilliantly ever since the Empire's foundation. Any country opposing this principle will be made to perish, while those who adhere to it will be protected with the profoundest care. We are firmly determined to destroy all those who oppose us in extending this principle and Japan, which is ever under the protection of its national Dieties is strong enough to do this.

"Japan, unlike the United States and Britain is waging the present war without any ulterior motives. She is fighting with the determined aim of fulfilling the glorious national principle. This is a fact which should be clearly recognized by our enemies and their statellites.

"This historic achievement, which has taken the world by surprise, was chiefly due to the gallantry of the Imperial troops who were inspired on to victory by the Imperial Virtue. To them, the entire nation should feel deeply indebted.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Army, in close cooperation with the Navy, has succeeded in taking many enemy bases in East Asia. Hongkong and Manila were occupied in close succession. Then came the Malayan campaign, which had as its goal the capture of Singapore. And now, only after about two months of fighting in a strange land and by overcoming indescribable difficulties with fortitude, our Expeditionary Forces have put the Singapore base completely under their control. The speed with which our troops accomplished this task is unparalleled in the annals of military history.

Strength Again Proved

"What is particularly noteworthy in this connection is that the Japanese soldier, in the campaign which culminated in the capture of the strategic British base, has once again proved his superiority over the enemy both in

(Continued on Page 2)

BANJERMASIN FALL IS ADMITTED BY N.E.I.

Dutch Authorities Also Admit Landing of Japanese Troops On Anambas

APPEAL FOR QUICK AID

U.P. Scribe Calls Loss of Singapore Climax of Series Of Blunders

Domei

SAIGON, February 15.—The Australian Broadcasting Corporation's radio reported today that the Netherlands East Indies officially has admitted that the Japanese have captured Banjermasin, important Dutch stronghold in southeastern Borneo facing Java.

The Chicago Sun correspondent in Sidney, appealing for immediate aid to the Netherlands East Indies, has declared that the Netherlands East Indies is doomed if the United States fails to send reinforcements within the next few weeks, it was reported here today.

Japanese Take Anambas

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—The Netherlands East Indies authorities admitted today that Japanese troops have landed on and have occupied certain islands belonging to the Anambas group, 350 kilometers northeast of Singapore, a London broadcast intercepted here declared today.

Called Tragic Blunder

Domei

SAIGON, February 15.—A United Press correspondent, who fled from Singapore prior to its fall wrote, "loss of Singapore forms the bloody finale to an enactment of a series of tragic blunders since December 8, prior to which, the biggest blunder was an underestimation of Japanese capabilities," it was reported here today.

He continued, "yesterday afternoon when I had returned from seeing brave soldiers struggling to achieve an impossible task, a ranking army officer, who has never been further than a suburb in the campaign, long guffawed in my face when I tried to tell him nothing would halt Japanese advance. I tarried long enough to tell him a few more truths," the report said.

CANADIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Riot Occurs When Police Intervene; Traffic Blocked and Windows Smashed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—Demonstrations have been carried out and several leading liberal politicians have spoken against general conscription which has been advocated by the Canadian Government, according to a London Times report received here today.

Young French Canadians, especially, carried out demonstrations and resorted to blocking traffic, smashing windows and marched through the streets, loudly protesting passage of a general conscription law, it was said.

Later a riot occurred when police attempted to stop the demonstrations. Many persons were injured, the report declared.

Meantime, French Canadian members of Parliament have voiced their disapproval of the proposed measure and have declared they would take "strong measures to prevent the passage of such a law," the report stated.

SINGAPORE CAPTURE CHEERS THE HEART OF PARTNERS ALSO

Not Only Japanese People But Friends Under Arms Gladdened Too

ENVOYS MAKE COMMENTS

All Reflect Rosy Atmosphere Here Compared to Gloom In Enemy Camp

The fall of Singapore, which marks the beginning of a new history in Greater East Asia, has proved a source of extremely glad tidings not only for the Japanese people alone, but also for the peoples of various friendly nations of the world including Germany and Italy.

The Ambassadors of these Powers have expressed their sincere congratulations over the capture of Britain's last stronghold in East Asia, the substance of which runs to the following effect.

Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador: "A pyramid commemorating the brilliant accomplishments of the Japanese Forces which will add a glorious page in the history of world warfare and indicating the creation of a new era for the Greater East Asiatic races should be established in Singapore.

"Japan, with the ultimate object of establishing a righteous and lasting peace in which mankind may live in contentment, in cooperation with Germany and Italy, declared war on the Anglo-American countries which bragged of their strength to the world. The reduction of Singapore means the end of the first stage of the current war, promising a bright future for the Japanese Empire."

Colonel Alfred Kretschmer, Military Attache at the German Embassy: "Germany always shares with Japan the joy of any victory but we are particularly impressed with the fall of Singapore.

"On the evening of February 11, the news of the Japanese advance to one corner of the city was broadcast in Germany in a special manner used only for the most important announcements such as the penetration of the Maginot Line, etc. The pre-eminence of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, whose brilliant strategy enabled the Japanese Forces to storm into Singapore within the very short space of only two months since their landing at Kota Bharu, was manifested when the Japanese troops, contrary to our expectations, landed on Singapore with such lightning speed.

Will Stand Out in History

"There is not the slightest doubt that the Malay campaign will be heralded as an outstanding example of strategy in the history of warfare and I am firmly convinced that this remarkable feat will remain in history as one of

(Continued on Page 2)

ENTRY INTO SINGAPORE STARTED BY JAPANESE; ADMIRAL HART KILLED

Allied Fleet Commander Died in Java Coast Battle

ON BOARD HOUSTON

Main Force of United States Asiatic Fleet Now Completely Destroyed

U.S. COVERING UP LOSSES

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Southwestern Pacific Fleet and former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet at Manila, was killed in the Battle off the Java Coast on February 4, it was learned from information received in certain quarters here.

Admiral Hart was on board his flagship Houston, when Japanese Navy Air Forces effected intensive bombings on enemy warships, and finally shared the fate of the flagship, which was sunk by the Japanese airmen together with other enemy ships. The information adds that it was officially announced on February 7 by the Washington Administration that Admiral Hart was relieved of his post, on account of illness, and that Vice-Admiral Helfrich, Head of the Navy Department of the Batavia Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Navy, had been appointed as his successor.

It was announced by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters on February 7 that an A-class United States cruiser was seriously damaged by Japanese airplanes in the battle. Now it has been verified that that cruiser was the flagship Houston. Thus, the main force of the United States Asiatic Fleet too was annihilated with that of the Netherlands East Indies Fleet.

The Houston was completed in June, 1930, and since then it had been stationed in Asiatic waters, except for a few years during which it was replaced by the Augusta. It was in November, 1940, when the Houston was reassigned to Asiatic service from the Atlantic as flagship with Admiral Hart as commander-in-chief. When large scale maneuvers were held during February, 1939, on the Atlantic, President Roosevelt was on board the Houston to inspect the games. The Houston displaces 9,050 tons, being of the same category as the Northampton, Augusta, Chicago

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

NO MORE REFRIGERATORS FOR U.S.

LISBON.—Donald Nelson, United States production chief, has ordered that rubber must be used for essential purposes only, a Washington dispatch states. The report adds that no more refrigerators are to be made in the United States after the end of April. The refrigerator industry is to go over to war production.

MALTA POUNDED DAY AND NIGHT

BERLIN.—Strong Luftwaffe formations are conducting relentless raids day and night on the British stronghold of Malta. Naval and air bases were the object of attack. Many large fires were seen breaking out as the result of direct hits.

Meanwhile, in the Central Mediterranean, severe raids were carried out on a heavily escorted British convoy. Italian torpedo planes scored a direct hit on a heavily laden British freighter and sank it while a second was seriously damaged.

LUFTWAFFE AND U-BOATS ACTIVE

BERLIN.—In North Africa, the Luftwaffe was again active in attacking enemy motorized formations. In the waters north of Benghazi, two convoys totaling 15,000 tons were destroyed by the German air force. German submarines operating in waters east of Malta and off the African coast were also successful in inflicting heavy damages upon two British light cruisers and two destroyers.

DRAKEFORD ORDERS RETURN OF AUSTRALIAN PILOTS

Alarmed at the quick turn of events against the Allies in the Pacific war situation, and the increasing possibility of a Japanese attack on the Australian mainland, Minister for Air, Drakeford, declared in Canberra Saturday that all Anzac pilots serving abroad will be recalled to help defend the home front. The only obstacle confronting the plan, however, is the matter of transportation.

LORD AMERY PESSIMISTIC OVER BRITISH FUTURE IN EAST ASIA

Admitting that Britain has lost the domination of the sea, Lord Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, revealed in Calcutta Saturday that the British situation in East Asia was critical. Lord Amery also disclosed that the British strategy had been based on the hypothesis that the combined Allied Fleet would have complete mastery of the Pacific.

Reviewing the war situation, he lamented, "Now that our paper plan has been reversed, our position in East Asia has become most critical."

Lieut.-General Yamashita's Questioning Of British Chief on Surrender Described

Following is the conversation that took place between Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area, and Lieutenant-General Robert Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Malaya, which resulted in the epochal surrender of the fortress of Singapore.

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "Please answer my questions as concisely as possible. I am prepared to comply only with an unconditional surrender."

Lieutenant-General Percival: "Yes."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "Are there any Japanese troops taken prisoner?"

Lieutenant-General Percival: "No. Not a single man."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "Is there any Japanese on the island?"

Lieutenant-General Percival: "Japanese residents have been transferred to India and the guarantee for their safety has been left in the hands of the Indian Government."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "I should like to ask whether or not you have the intention of capitulating. Please answer definitely 'yes' or 'no.' Are you willing to surrender unconditionally?"

Lieutenant-General Percival: "I should like you to wait until tomorrow morning for a definite answer."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "What do you mean, tomorrow? In that event, you must be prepared for an assault by the Japanese Forces tonight."

Lieutenant-General Percival: "Then I should like you to wait until 11:30 p.m., Japan Time."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "Until 11:30 p.m.? Then the Japanese Forces will continue attack until that hour."

Lieutenant-General Percival: No answer.

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "Is that all right with you? Please answer definitely. Are you willing to surrender unconditionally?"

Lieutenant-General Percival: "Yes."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "Very well. The firing shall cease at 10 p.m., Japan Time. You will please understand that 1,000 men of the Japanese Forces will be sent to Singapore City immediately to take over the police administration."

Lieutenant-General Percival: "Yes."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "If these terms are not complied with, I shall be obliged to order a general attack on Singapore immediately."

Lieutenant-General Percival: "I should like you to guarantee the safety of British and Australian soldiers still remaining in the city."

Lieutenant-General Yamashita: "You may rest assured that no anxiety whatsoever need be exercised insofar as that point is concerned."

ALL REICH JUBILANT OVER AXIS VICTORY

Special Bulletin Announcing Surrender of Singapore Broadcast Over Radio

PARACHUTISTS FEATURED

Event of Greatest Historical Significance, Say Metropolitan Papers

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—A special bulletin heralding the unconditional surrender of Singapore Island to conquering Japanese Forces was broadcast to a eager nation by all German radio stations at 5:45 p.m. today.

Evening journals of metropolitan dailies appeared with glaring headlines, announcing, "British Troops at Singapore Surrender," while additionally featuring the sensational landings of Japanese parachute troops at Palembang, in southern Sumatra.

These journals described the event as one of the most decisive affecting the final outcome of the worldwide conflict.

While the British Empire is tottering the three Axis Powers of Japan, Germany and Italy will continue to add unified pressure until the utter collapse of that Empire as well as the burial of Prime Minister Winston Churchill under its debris, the newspapers declaimed.

Despite the obvious fate of Singapore, Prime Minister Churchill has been concealing true facts during the last few days by insisting, for public comfort, that British garrisons are still offering serious resistance there.

As the result, Prime Minister Churchill has lost two battles in the latest British calamity, these papers contended, adding, he has lost the battle to retain favorable British public opinion as well as the Singapore fortress.

Spread Like Wild-fire

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 15.—The news of the unconditional surrender of Singapore was spread like wild-fire by a special bulletin broadcast by the German radio stations on Sunday afternoon.

The joy over this great Japanese victory is general all over Germany. The German view on the fall of Singapore might be summarized as follows:

It is an event of greatest world historical importance and one of the decisive deeds that will have a vast effect [illegible] its issue. The structure of the British Empire is bursting and all the three great Powers, allied in their war against Great Britain, will do their best until the entire structure collapses burying British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the grave digger of this very British Empire, under its debris.

The successful attacks by the air forces of the Axis Powers and by the German submarines against the British naval forces in the Mediterranean, the fight of the German battleships in the Straits of Dover, the activity of the German U-boats in the northern At-

(Continued on Page 2)

THAILAND PREMIER THANKS YAMASHITA

General Pibul Felicitates Commander of Japanese Forces In Malaya

TO GIVE VICTORY FETE

Gigantic Celebration Planned—All Bangkok Overjoyed at Conquest

Domei

BANGKOK, February 16.—Immediately following reports of the surrender of Singapore, General Luang Pibul Songgram, Thai Premier, dispatched personal words of felicitation to Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of Japanese Forces in Malaya, this morning, for the peerless achievements of Japanese troops.

Meanwhile, Premier Songgram is expected to gather Japanese and Thai officials for a gigantic "Singapore Victory" celebration on February 20.

Two flash broadcasts of an official bulletin, announcing the capitulation of Singapore, at 8:20 and 9:30 p.m. yesterday, was the signal for the Thai population, who had anticipated the occasion a week in advance, to release themselves in unreserved display of jubilation.

The sky was pitch black by the second welcome broadcast and despite the added gloom of light control, the celebration continued out-doors with expressions of joy in songs and excited conversations.

Crowds of eager participants swarmed around radio in stores and neighbor's homes, anxious to grasp every detail of the amazing Japanese achievement.

The entire nation of Thai has been one with Japan since yesterday evening in sharing the thrill of Singapore's return to the people of Asia.

MAGINOT LINE MOVED

Large Parts Now Take Up Defenses Along Channel Coast

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 15.—Large parts of the Maginot Line have been transported to the Channel coast and have been set up into a gigantic system of defense. Thus the Maginot Line has found a new and adequate use which, however, certainly had never been suspected by the French builders.

It sounds like an irony of fate that the arms and equipment, once destined for an attack against Germany, are now being employed for the defense of Germany against further attacks. More than 1,000 kilometers of coastal defenses have thus been constructed and this extremely strong fortified line is now facing the sea and capable of nipping in the bud all enemy landing attempts.

Imperial Forces, Led by Tank Units, Move Into City

PURGING UNDER WAY

60,000 British Troops Still Remaining Following Unconditional Surrender

1,000,000 CIVILIANS THERE

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 16.—A part of Japanese Forces, led by the Kitayama tank unit, at 8 a.m. today commenced their advance on the city of Singapore in perfect order. The Rising Sun Flags are now seen flying over the Singapore Government Office and other important British Government offices in the city.

Troops Purging Singapore

Domei

OUTSKIRTS OF SINGAPORE CITY, February 16.—Japanese troops are now actively engaged in clearing Singapore City of lawless elements as well as of dangerous apparatus set by the British, it was disclosed here today.

The vanguard of the Japanese Forces, which entered the city today, mustered at Raffles College at 10 a.m. for the clearing drive, it is said.

There are approximately 60,000 British troops still remaining in Singapore following the unconditional surrender of the British stronghold, it was revealed here today.

These troops include 15,000 English, 13,000 Australians and 3[illegible],000 Indians, it is said.

Besides, approximately 1,000,000 citizens still remain in the city, including 120 British women and children.

Fell in 7 Days

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 15.—Tonight's surrender of Singapore came within one week after the Japanese Forces had stormed the island to a perfect landing which climaxed an amazing drive begun 70 days before on the opening day of the Greater East Asia War.

It took the Japanese just 55 days to smash overland from the Thai border to Johore Bharu, opposite Singapore Island on the Johore Strait.

The brilliant advance has averaged more than 10 miles per day through 600 miles of what is admittedly some of the thickest jungle land in the world.

The northern section of Malaya, especially, is a confusing tangle of jungles criss-crossed by numerous waterways. For this reason the campaign turned into a battle for bridges.

Moreover, much of the jungle's interior remains unexplored while, Japanese Forces were handicapped by their initial experience in jungle warfare and a lack of familarity with the terrain.

The most telling factor in the campaign is the fact that Japan, during the first few days of the war, seized complete control of the sea, and air, first by their naval feat against the Repulse and the Prince of Wales, Britain's only battleships in East Asia.

Secondly the Japanese troops methodically had smashed British airdromes in northern Malaya.

After throwing landing parties into the Malay Peninsula at Singapore, Patani and Kota Bharu at daybreak on December 8, the Japanese developed a surging drive toward Singapore in three separate pushes.

The first followed the Bangkok-Singapore railroad with one army veering toward the west coast from Singapore, which is a morass of mangrove swamps, while the second push slanted inland through Kelantan, in central Pahang and the third rolled down a succession of sandy beaches fringing the eastern coast of Malaya from Kota Bharu to the extreme south.

These drives were fully supported by furious air assaults of the Japanese Naval and Army Air arms on the British airdromes at Kelantan, Ayer Tawar, Ipoh and Kuantan.

Kota Bharu fell on December 10, only two days after the Japanese Forces had landed on the Malay Peninsula.

On the following day, Japanese tanks led avalanching battalions which broke through the enemy's so-called "Jitler" line which extended across the northern Malay border, while Sungei Patani, Penang Island and Trengganu crumpled in swift succession before smashing Japanese onrushes.

On December 26 the Japanese advance extended across Perak river on the west coast of the Peninsula and two days later Ipoh, the capital of Perak surrendered to the charging Japanese.

Hereafter, thick forests and confusing mires gave way to modern highways through groves of rubber [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

TOKYO FELICITATES THRONE ON VICTORY

Mayor Presents Message Lauding Singapore Fall—To Hold Celebration on Wednesday

The municipal assembly of Tokyo convened in an extraordinary session on Monday to draft and approve a message of congratulation to His Majesty the Emperor on the occasion of the fall of Singapore. Tomejiro Okubo, Mayor of Tokyo, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. and presented the felicitous message.

The congratulatory messages to be presented to the Chief of the General Staff, Army and Navy Ministers and others, and felicitations to be telegraphed to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Southern Regions, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and others were unanimously approved at the same meeting.

Meanwhile, it has been decided by the Government to hold a first celebration of victory on February 18, according to an announcement issued by the Premier's official residence on Monday. In connection with this celebration, the Metropolitan Police Board called the attention of the public to the following items, soliciting their cooperation.

1. Functions to be held in the open should be limited to an extent of flag procession, prayer festivals, and musical march through the streets, while those to be held within the houses should be limited within the extent of laws and regulations governing the maintenance of peace and order.

2. In view of the air raid defense drill now in progress, the centralization of a large number of organizations in the city simultaneously should be avoided.

3. Strong words other than those which serve to enhance people's morale should be avoided in the flags to be used during the parade.

4. The flags should be in such a size as would not interfere with the smooth flow of traffic.

5. Procession should be avoided in front of the Embassies of the hostile Powers.

6. In view of the current state of affairs, lantern processions should not be held.

In celebration of the fall of Singapore, patriotic postage stamps were put on sale from Monday and simultaneously, special cancellations were used throughout the country till the day of the Imperial Forces' formal entry into the city of Singapore.

No special postage stamps, however, are printed for the present. General Nogi and Admiral Togo stamps of denominations of 2-sen and 4-sen respectively are being used with surcharge to read 3 sen and 6-sen respectively.

The extra sum of money thus raised will be donated to the military authorities as a token of the nation's gratitude for the glorious war achievements scored by the Imperial Forces.

The special cancellation mark has a design of the map of Singapore, planes, and anchor and cherry blossoms symbolizing the Navy and Army.

Campaign to Free E. Asia Facilitated

(Continued From Page 1)

spirit and in skill. In this connection it should be particularly remembered that the capture was effected with a far less number of troops than had been originally planned to be dispatched.

"If the United States and Britain continue to adhere to their mistaken policy of resisting Japan, we are fully prepared to fight them till they are annihilated. Our enemies must expect to experience many more such defeats as they have suffered at Singapore. Their resistance, however, regardless of how long it may be protracted, will give no worry to our forces who welcome any fierce resistance.

"It is true that our future campaign on all fronts has become greatly facilitated with the fall of Singapore in view of the fact that the fortress has so far been the most important base of all enemy operations. With this base in our hands, the Imperial Army and Navy through concerted action, will find it comparatively easy to reduce all key points in Burma and the Netherlands East Indies. An attack on Australia, if desired, will also be greatly facilitated. The same can be said with regard to India.

Firm National Unity

"Meanwhile, the national unity backing the Imperial Forces will be tightened more and more with the succeeding developments of the war,, which has now reached one of its epoch making stages with the capitulation of Singaport. The capture of this base has, further, secured the Southern Region's natural resources for our nation.

"I herewith declare 'The surrender of Singapore has definitely turned the war situation in our favor. We firmly believe that victory will be ours.'"

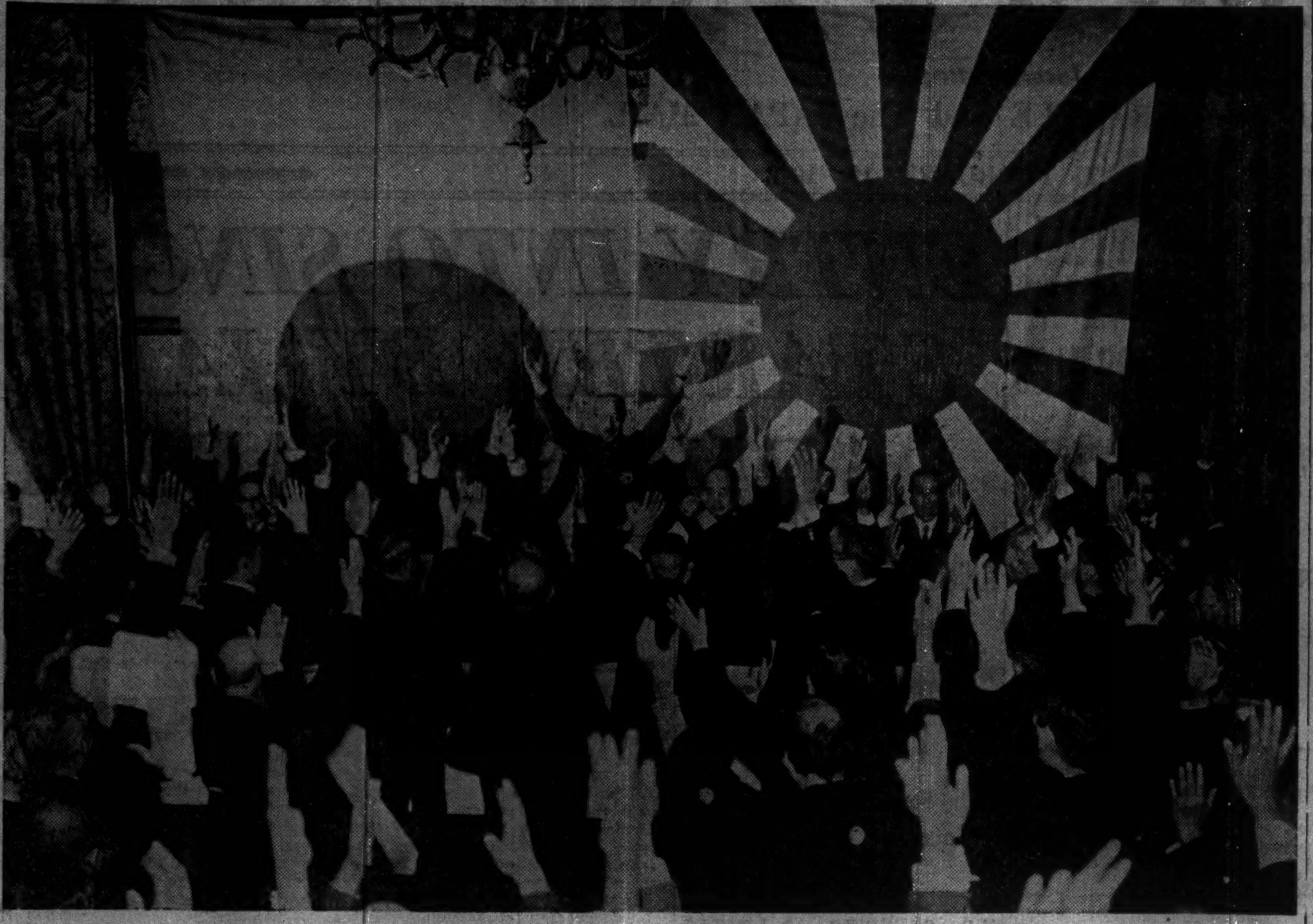
Admiral Hart Killed In Java Coast Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

and Chester.

The late Admiral Hart was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, now annihilated, in May, 1940, as successor to Admiral Harry E. Yarnell. Admiral Hart was an acknowledged authority on submarine warfare and it was for this reason that he remained on active service even after the age-limit. He is believed to have escaped from Manila to Java shortly after the annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet at Hawaii by the Japanese Air Corps.

Representatives Cheer Singapore Fall



In the main dining hall of the House of Representatives, a rousing banzai was given in celebration of the fall of Singapore. Premier General Hideki Tojo is seen with uplifted arms joining in the happy occasion.

Army, Navy Chiefs Outline Progress Of Victorious War

(Continued From Page 1)

spirits, overawing the enemy. They gave a full demonstration of their discipline and the superiority of the weapons with which they were armed.

"Within only 55 days from the time they commenced landing operations on northern Malaya they succeeded in pushing their campaign over a distance equal to that between Tokyo and Hiroshima.

"On January 31, they penetrated into Johore Bharu, an important point on the northern coast of the Johore Straits. The speed of their advance was unparalleled in the world's annals of wars.

"The Imperial Army Air Corps operating in the Malay section has been unusually active for days on end. Sometimes the airmen cooperated with the ground forces in capturing and destroying enemy troops. At other times they attacked military establishments around Singapore, destroying and damaging them. From time to time they flew over Sumatra, where they attacked enemy air bases.

"The activity of the Army Air Corps in the Malay sector increased as the ground forces it was supporting moved southward. Attacks were carried out by day and by night on the fortresses of Singapore Island.

"I wish to speak about the defense of Singapore before I make a report on the general attack which resulted in the surrender of the stronghold.

"The British planned to make Singapore the strongest base they had in East Asia. The gigantic sum of more than $400,000,000 was expended. The British spoke of the invulnerability of the stronghold, whose fortresses mounted more than 26 guns of high caliber.

"The defenders of Singapore constructed emergency fortresses as they felt that a Japanese general attack on the stronghold was near. As another measure of defense, they blasted the only line of communication between Johore Bharu and Singapore Island. At the time the general attack was commenced on Singapore, the strength of the troops defending the enemy stronghold was estimated to be from five to six brigades of regular troops and two brigades of volunteers.

"According to information to hand with regard to the operations of the Imperial Army against Singapore, the units which penetrated into Johore Bharu on January 31, while exchanging fire with the enemy troops across the Johore Straits on one hand, completed preparations for a final attack on the Singapore fortress on the other.

"On February 7, they occupied the island of Palau Ubin, northeast of Singapore Island.

"The general attack on Singapore started on the night of February 8. At 12:40 a.m. the following day, the Japanese succeeded in crossing the Johore Straits in the face of enemy fire. It seems that after they had crossed the channel they met with very stiff enemy resistance.

"At 7 p.m. on February 9, they came near to the Tengah air base, which fell into their hands on the evening of February 10.

"They were now advancing near the foot of Mount Bukit Timah. Singapore was within calling distance.

"The Japanese Forces at Johore Bharu on the night of February 9 crossed the Johore Straits in the face of enemy resistance. Soon they attacked and occupied the enemy positions near Mount Mandai.

"The units which had captured Bukit Timah continued their advance, thus giving the fleeing enemy no breathing time. Part of their motorized columns penetrated into the city of Singapore on February 11.

"The enemy who had been deprived of Bukit Timah not only declined to consider the proposal we made, that he surrender unconditionally, but on the other hand launched counter-attacks against our forces in the eastern area of the island. At this the Imperial Army decided to destroy the enemy troops defending the island.

"All front-line units, acting in close cooperation with the Air Corps and artillery units, notably own heavy artillery, then began a general attack on the city of Singapore. The onslaught, which was terrific, lasted for five days. So terrific was the attack that the defenders of the enemy stronghold had no choice but to surrender unconditionally to the Imperial Army. Surrender came at 7:50 p.m. on February 15."

"As to the total war results gained by the our Expeditionary Forces in the Malay sector up to the end of January, an announcement has already been made by the Imperial Headquarters. War results scored thereafter, particularly losses dealt to the enemy and booty seized by our forces after the commencement of the general offensive, are believed to amount to a considerable quantity. We have not yet received official reports concerning them. They will be announced shortly by the Imperial Headquarters.

"The above is a rough explanation concerning the occupation of Singapore, but I wish to say something about its strategic significance.

"The first is the seizure of freedom ofoperations by our forces. As it has been pointed out before, Singapore had been the greatest base of operations for the British army, navy and air forces and relying on this base, the British forces extended their predominant influence over the western Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean. Not only have we gained freedom of operations as the result of the occupation of this greatest British base in East Asia, but also have gained the powerful position of being able to dominate the Indian Ocean.

"The second point is the fact that we have now made joint strategic maneuvers by the United States and Britain difficult Instigating various Pacific nations, the United States and Britain planned the formation of an encircling front against this country and for this purpose they established the headquarters of their army, navy and air forces. Due to the fall of Singapore, the pivotal base for their joint operations, however, their plan for joint action in the Pacific has meneua n. gbvxzx vx vx vx v vxxxx virtually been frustrated and Anglo-American joint action in this region has become extremely difficult.

"The third point is the fact that Chungking's intentions to offer resistance in concert with the American and British forces have become extremely difficult to execute. Although the Chungking army tried desperately to retrieve its declining fortunes by close collaboration with the United States and Britain, with the fall of Singapore before the might of the Imperial Forces, it is now almost completely isolated and the plan to keep up anti-Japanese resistance in cooperation with those two countries has been frustrated.

"Before concluding this report, I wish to state here briefly the military situation in sectors other than Malaya.

"A portion of our Army units, in close collaboration with the Imperial Navy, advanced to the souht of the Equator and succeeded in landing on Rabaul, in the Bismark Archipelago, on January 23. They have gained control of the area in that vicinity.

"Another unit, also in close cooperation with the Navy, expanded its operations in the Molucca islands region to the east of Celebes Island and, landing on Amboina Island on January 31, occupied Amboina, key strategic point of that island.

"In the Philippines, our forces have steadily been pressing back the enemy to the corner of Bataan Peninsula, while units operating in the Borneo region have been staging daring operations there. "In the eastern part of Borneo, they landed at Sandakan and Tawao, respectively on January 23 and 24, and completed their occupation of those points. At Tawao they rescued 587 Japanese captured there.

"On February 6, or forces occupied Kudat, approximately 50 kilometers northeast of Jesselton in the northern part of British Borneo. A portion of units operating in the vicinity of Kuchin, advancing by sea, on January 27 effected a landing at Pamangkat and successively captured Singkawan and Pontianak to the south of Sambas. A portion of our forces in the vicinity of Tarakan, in the eastern part of Dutch Borneo, succeeded in landing at Balik Papan and Tanagrogot, respectively on January 24 and 31, and on February 10 they also occupied Banjermasin. The utmost efforts have been exerted for the development had restoration of important resources in the occupied areas.

"In the Burma district, troops concentrated on the Thailand-Burma border commenced their action in the middle of January and, carrying out cyclonic drives, captured Tavoy on January 19 and Ye on the 29. The units advancing from the north occupied Moulmein on January 31. A portion of the same units succeeded in crossing the Salween River in the face of the enemy on February 9 and captured Maryaban the following day. They are now carrying on their powerful onslaughts. Our Air Corps, operating in this region, has been carrying out lively activities daily.

"Our powerful parachute units made a surprise attack on Palembang, strategic key point in the southeastern part of Sumatra, on February 14 and captured the aireld and other important military establishments there. A portion of our Air Corps has advanced to the Palembang airfield.

"The above is a summary of the military situation in the various regions.

"With Singapore, pivotal strategic base, falling into our hands, our operations have been making smooth progress on various fronts thanks to the close and effective collaboration of the Navy, which I believe is simply attributable to the hard fighting and streneous efforts of our loyal and gallant officers and men on the front as well as to the sincere and untiring assistance of the 100,000,000 people standing behind the guns.

"We pray for the eternal prosperity of the Imperial Throne and offer our heartfelt respect and thanks to the souls of the heroes who have laid down their lives for the cause of the State. We also wish to express thanks for great assistance rendered by the people on the home front."

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

What After Singapore's Fall?

MIYAKO—The fall of Singapore has marked a great epoch in world history. With full confidence the Chief of the Army Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters made a stern declaration, saying: "The general situation has been decided by the fall of Singapore. The final victory is ours." The hotbed of century-old reckless activities in East Asia thus has been reduced. As the world situation after December 8 has changed considerably, the world situation after February 15 will also change. Yes, the general situation has been moulded in Japan's favor. Japan's foundation for crushing the United States and Britain thus has been consolidated. The fall of Singapore not only means the overthrow of the foothold of American and British aggression of Greater East Asia, but the start of the triumphant Japanese advance all over southern regions.

Collapse of British Empire

CHUGAI—The capture of Palembang on Sumatra Island by parachute units of the Imperial Navy has been announced by the chief of the army press section of the Imperial Headquarters. An idea of the importance of this gain can be had from the fact that this city, capital of Palembang, is the center of an oil industry whose annual output is estimated at 4,350,000 tons. This country, which has gained a strong foothold on Sumatra and other southern islands rich in oil, will no longer worry about supplying its requirements of this most vital material for the prosecution of the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The fall of Singapore was formally announced to the Diet on Monday by Premier Hideki Tojo. His announcement was accompanied by an important statement of policy. The Premier told the world through the Diet that Japan was ready to help nations of East Asia under British domination to regain their independence. In a sense his statement was an appeal to the races of Greater East Asia to awaken to the fact that a new order and prosperity are beginning to arise in this part of the globe and to cooperate in hastening the process of the construction of this order.

The loss of Singapore is a blow from the effects of which Britain will find it difficult to recover. Hongkong has been captured. Now Singapore, the last remaining British base for the conquest of East Asia, is gone. There is every reason for believing that the ruin of the British Empire is at hand.

Imperial Appreciation of the Fall of Singapore

ASAHI—His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant Imperial Rescripts to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Southern Regions, and to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in appreciation of their distinguished services rendered to the State.

Not only the officers and men of the Imperial Forces alone but the 100 million Japanese subjects are unanimous in expressing their deep emotion thus given them by virtue of the August solicitude of His Imperial Majesty.

With the fall of Singapore, a new stage has been ushered in for the current War of Greater East Asia. The Japanese subjects, at this juncture, must redouble their efforts toward successful consummation of the object of this holy war. They must further enhance their spirit of loyalty and patriotism, both at the fighting line and on the home front, and unite in guarding and maintaining the prosperity of the Imperial Throne.

SINGAPORE SITUATION SPURS INDIAN UNREST

British Call 65,000 Civil Guards to Maintain Order—Concedes War Cabinet Seat

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—In an effort to suppress the widespread unrest in India, Great Britain has called up 65,000 civil guards in that country and conceded a seat to it in the British war cabinet.

The fear of disturbances among the Indians as an aftermath to the fall of Singapore prompted British authorities in India to call up members of the civil guards all over the country to maintain order. This body numbers 65,000 men, reported the New Delhi correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Because of the unfavorable trend in the War of Greater East Asia, Great Britain has been compelled to concede a seat to India in its war cabinet, official quarters declared. The same sources claimed, however, that the British concession was nothing more than a maneuver to bolster India's support to Britain's war efforts.

SINGAPORE CAPTURE HAILED BY ENVOYS

(Continued From Page 1)

the most glorious battles in which each and every Japanese soldier fought for his Fatherland with his life."

Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuan Ambassador: "The fall of Singapore, which came close on the heels of the reduction of Hongkong and Manila, truly indicates the repulsion of Anglo-American aggressive influence in East Asia. The time has come for the East Asiatic peoples to enjoy freedom from the heinous exploitation of the United States and England and to unite in building up a glorious future.

"The entire population of Manchokuo is striving for the accomplishment of the same object as Japan. The fall of Singapore served indeed to increase the confidence among the people of Manchoukuo that ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia lies with Japan, Consequently, I join the Japanese people in expressing deep appreciation for the efforts of the Japanese officers and men who have made such brilliant victories possible."

Hsu Liang, Ambassador of the Nanking Government: "The capture of Hongkong, Manila and Singapore within the remarkably short space of only two months is a military achievement unprecedented in the history of Japan and I, as a member of one of the East Asiatic races, wish to shout Banzai on this felicitous occasion in the same spirit as the Japanese people.

"The reduction of Singapore, which Britain constructed through 10 long years of strenuous labor and at a vast expenditure of some £15,000,000, will doubtless demonstrate the bravery and efficiency of the Japanese troops to the world and, simultaneously, awaken those world races who hitherto have relied on the 'might' of the Anglo-American countries.

Humane Policy Lauded

"I am deeply impressed by the statement on policy Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, made upon assumption of his duties. He said the former Crown Colony would be governed with benevolence as the majority of the population of the island comprises Chinese people. I am convinced that the same humane policy will be exercised in governing the Malay region. My only wish is that the Chinese people in these areas accord their fullest cooperation to Japan in establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Nai Direk Chayanama, Thai Ambassador: "To be frank, I was of the opinion that the fall of Singapore would not come until about next year or so. The astounding speed with which the Japanese Forces took control of the fortress, indeed leaves me speechless. I wish to offer my sincere congratulations.

"The fall of Singapore marks the day when the military, economic and political influence of America and Britain will have been expelled completely from the East Asiatic sphere. Japan's victory is tantamount to a victory for Thailand and consequently my country is prepared to spare no effort in cooperating with Japan's cause in future."

Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Ambassador: "The news of the capture of Singapore is a source of extreme joy for Hungary. I did not even dream that the reduction of the fortress, a symbol of Anglo-American influence in East Asia, would come about in such a short space of time.

"I wish to pay my highest respects to the solidarity shown on the home front and, at the same time, pray for the ultimate victory of Japan in the current war which I feel confident is in store."

Axis Victory Assured

General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Ambassador: "I may not be wrong in saying that even the Japanese people did not expect the fall of Singapore in such a short time. I can clearly vision the Anglo-American consternation over the loss of this most vital strategic position in East Asia.

"Once, three years ago, I made a prediction in a newspaper at home that Japan would some day become a leader in the South Pacific. My forecast is about to materialize as the reduction of Singapore makes victory certain for Japan and, at the same time, assures a world victory for the Axis camp.

"Simultaneously with pledging Rumania's further cooperation with Japan, Germany and Italy, I wish to convey a word of congratulation on behalf of the Rumanian people to the Japanese in celebrating the fall of Singapore."

FRANCO HITS BOLSHEVIKS AS MENACE TO EUROPE

Spanish Chief, Embittered by Communism, Says Fifth Columnists Active in Work

D.N.B.

SEVILLE, February 15.—The anti-Bolshevist character of new Spain was emphasized by President of Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, in an address to the generals and high officers of the Andalusian garrisons dealing with the background of the Spanish War of liberation and tne European crusade in the East.

General Franco declared that Bolshevism was the gravest danger ever to be faced by Europe. He pointed out that Bolshevism by medium of its fifth columnists was trying to undermine Europe in order to make Europe the prey of communism.

In this connection, the Caudillo stated: "We are not afraid that this will ever happen. But at the very moment when this danger should become acute and the road to Berlin is open then not only one Spanish division is going to the East but one million Spaniards would volunteer."

This statement was greeted by loud incessant cheers on the part of the audience and General Franco finally said that this applause was a confirmation for him that Spain under such circumstances would rise a second time against Bolshevism.

General Mudaguchi Wounded in Battle Near Bukit Timah

Lieutenant-General Renya Mudaguchi, commander of a fighting unit on the foremost front during the Battle of Singapore, was wounded in the fierce fighting near Bukit Timah on February 10, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 1 p.m. Monday. The communique reads: "Lieutenant-General Mudaguchi, commander of a unit on the foremost line during the battle around the fortresses on Singapore Island was wounded in the violent fighting near Bukit Timah on February 10, but still as assuming command on the foremost front."

The name of Lieutenant-General Mudaguchi is well-known in connection with the Lukowkiao Incident in a suburb of Peking on that memorable July 7 in 1937. When the incident broke out as inceptive to the China Affair, Lieutenant-General Mudaguchi, as commander of a Japanese unit far outnumbered by the 100,000 troops of Sun Che-yuan, carried death right into the ranks of the enemy, repulsing them to a far away district.

Kobe Notes

Three games were staged on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon, two of which were soccer matches and one hockey.

Although none of the fixtures could be termed important, keen competition was witnessed and the hockey game proved particularly interesting. In this the K.R. and A.C. team defeated the Kansai University eleven by a score of four to two. The K.R. and A.C. has played Kandai twice before this season, winning both matches.

In Saturday's game the home forwards were a bit off form and missed many chances of scoring, but the backs, on the other hand, gave a good account of themselves and formed a tight defense line against their fast and tricky opponents.

The K.R. and A.C. started out well and in the first half not only held Kandai scoreless but garnered a lead of two goals, Brueggemann being accredited for both through pretty passes from the wings and insides. In the second half, the K.R. and A.C. players were rather taken aback when the Kandai forwards sweeped in to score two goals in the first 10 minutes, this evening the count. The K.R. and A.C. defense, however, then buckled down on and for the rest of the game kept their opponents back while the forwards added two more goals, both through Flaechsenhaar, to win the issue by a 4-2 score.

The line-ups were as follows:

K.R. and A.C.: Schmidt; Arratoon, Rodriguez; Behr, Grossmann, Mehta; Rudolf; Flaechsenhaar, Piper, Brueggemann and Buettinghaus.

Kandai: Yamashita; Mizuno, Tanaka; Yamaguchi, Iinuma, Tsunemoto; Katayama, Akagi, Yamamoto, Yagi and Ogino.

In the first game of the afternoon, the K.R. and A.C. second soccer eleven trimmed the Sunday Soccer Club to the tune of four to one, the score at halftime being two nil.

The match was very rough and the K.R. and A.C. seconds dominated play all through the game. The K.R. and A.C.'s goals were made by Brueggemann, Kato and Rodriguez, the last named registering two.

The K.R. and A.C. second team comprised: Jarmain; Wahlers, Rudolf; Schmidt, Khonji, Brigel; Kato, Rodriguez, Brueggemann, Wertheimber and Mendonca.

The second soccer match was an inter-foreigners affair with the two teams, composed of K.R. and A.C. members, German seamen and residents in Kobe, divided into the "Blacks" and the "Reds." After a hard-fought match, the "Blacks" emerged the victors, downing the "Reds" seven to two.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 14: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fujii, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and Masters H. and H. Prahl.

JAPANESE FORCES ENTERING SINGAPORE

(Continued From Page 1)

tions, which accelerated the Japanese advance.

While the eastern forces rolled into Kuantan the last day of December, the western army marched through Kampar, Trolak, Sulim and Tanjong Malin and rushed into Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor State and the entire Federated Malay States, on January 11 with the pace averaging as high as 50 miles per day.

Japanese infiltration tactics worked wonderfully to cooperate with flanking movements of special landing parties from the sea, which menaced the enemy lines of retreat.

The advance of Japanese tank units in southern Malaya were so rapid down the highways that tank officers were seen descending from their machines to direct tank columns in the manner of traffic officers.

The next victim was Malacca, the final state prior to Johore, on the road to Singapore.

As the peninsula narrowed at its southern region, British and Australian soldiers came jamming together from all sectors. Their retreat developed into a slaughter in the Gemas and Muar sectors, where enemy troops were entirely isolated from their main forces.

Meanwhile, Japanese warplanes blasted the R.A.F. out of the Malay skies to contribute tremendous confidence and facility to ever advancing Japanese ground troops which now joined with its forces rushing down from the west coast to capture Johore Bharu on January 31.

On February 4 orders were released for the commencement of general assaults on Singapore Island after the latter had rejected a Japanese demand for unconditional surrender of the island.

A four day barrage by artillery and incessant bombardment by warplanes preceded Japanese landings on Singapore on the night of February 8. Flares signalled to watchers on the shores of Johore Bharu to indicate that initial units had successfully contacted the British fortress.

Exactly 19 hours later at 7 p.m., Tengah airdrome, in western Singapore fell into Japanese hands.

At 8 p.m. February 11, on Japan's Empire Day, the conquering Japanese heroes swept into Singapore City to put their finishing touches to a glorious campaign of the Malay Peninsula.

All Reich Jubilant Over Axis Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

lantic and off the United States coast are, together with Japan's supremacy in East Asia, an inseparable unity for the successful outcome of the joint war conduct. This fact is time and again pointed out by the German papers, which refer in this connection to the effect which this joint war program against the British enemy had on England herself.

Churchill Fooling Public

The papers, however, are convinced that despite the severe criticism in England, Prime Minister Churchill would nevertheless remain as Premier in the future. The paper, Der Montag, reminds its readers that the British Prime Minister in the last few days tried to console the British people by stating that fighting was still going on in Singapore, but now the news arrived of the capitulation of the last remnants of the British forces in Singapore.

By this new catastrophe, the paper states the Prime Minister has only aggravated the psychological effect which the fall of Singapore was bound to have on the British population. The paper adds that if Prime Minister Churchill had immediately admitted that Singapore was completely lost and that the evacuation of considerable numbers of the British troops from there was no longer possible in view of the complete Japanese domination in the air and on the sea as well as on account of the lack of transport ships, then the British people would have learned without delay of the greatness of its misfortune. Meanwhile, competent observers declare the Singapore debacle has grown into two defeats for the British public for Premier Churchill has not only lost the battle of Singapore but also the battle for public opinion.

DOMINO
BRAND
RED PIMIENTOS

This exotic, fine-flavored product adds matchless flavor to salads, cream sauces and the like. Picked and canned garden fresh. Keep a supply on hand to pep up your menu and you won't regret it for they are one of the little niceties which lift your dishes out of the commonplace and put them in a sphere all their own.

DOMINO RED PIMIENTOS

The more particular you are .... the more you'll like Domino.

L. CAUDRELIER
YOKOHAMA

ECONOMIC TIES CUT BY SINGAPORE FALL

Japan Has Gained Complete Control of All Greater East Asian Seas

The fall of Singapore, the rivet of the British dominions and colonies in East Asia, spreading in a fan-like shape from that port to the northwest and southeast, has perfected the blockade of the supply of tin, rubber and other strategical materials from the southwestern Pacific area to the United States and Britain, says the Yomiuri.

The collapse of Britain's last stand in the Orient which Prime Minister Winston Churchill has boasted impregnable against attacks from the air or from over land and sea by any powerful nation in the world will not only deprive the British Empire of its rights and interests in East Asia but expose Australia, the Netherlands East Indies and India to the danger of being attacked by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions under command of General Count Hisaichi Terauchi at such time as Japan chooses to strike.

ABCD Circle Broken

Furthermore, the occupation of the Island of the Lion by the Japanese Force on Sunday has shattered the so-called ABCD encirclement, exprtssively designed to bring Japan to her knees, and cut completely the economic ties of the United States and Britain with the southwestern Pacific area. The control of Singapore under Japanese means the domination of the Indian Sea by the Japanese Navy, and the mastery of the whole of what the spokesman of the Imperial Navy Captain Hideo Hiraide calls the "Greater East Asia Sea."

The mastery of this sea will isolate India from Britain, render the Burma Road valueless and make Australia "an orphan of the Pacific," according to the expression of some British papers.

At the same time, it will spell END to the British exploitation of East Asia, and clean the southwestern Pacific area of American influence and elements.

Pivot of Southern Bloc

To this country, however, the domination of the Greater East Asia Sea following the fall of Singapore means the procuring of the industrial and commercial pivot in the southern bloc of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and of a good trans-shipment port between Asia and Europe.

On account of its superior geographical position, it has thrived as one of the greatest trans-shipment ports in the world for the past centuries and the trade center of the southwestern Pacific area. In 1938, the tonnage of the ships calling at this port amounted to 31,250,000. In 1935, the exports shipped through this port totaled 329,000,000 Straits Settlement dollars, and the imports, 344,000,000 Straits Settlement dollars. About 70 per cent of the trade between British Malaya and other countries was done through Singapore.

Financially Important

From the financial point of view, Singapore is very important. That the offices of the Chartered Bank, the Shanghai-Hongkong Banking Corporation, the National City Bank and other British and American financial institutions stand cheek by jowl with large Chinese stores in the city of Singapore is ample evidence of it.

It is easy to imagine, therefore, that the fall of Singapore, the industrial, financial and commercial center of the British dominions and colonies in East Asia has given staggering blows to the British Empire and forced Britain to retreat not only from China and Thailand but also from India and Australia back to its own nest in Europe, says the paper.

MACHINE TOOL OUTPUT VITAL TO WAR VICTORY

Plan to Improve Domestic Manufacture to Highest World Level

With the fall of Singapore the importance of expanding domestic machinery output and the improvement of quality has been magnified in order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end, and accordingly the Commerce and Industry Ministry has appropriated ¥1,000,000 toward the encouragement for conducting trial manufacture of vital machine tools, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

In addition to the above project, Article XXV of the National General Mobilization Law might be enforced to propel trial manufacture for vital machinery to help boost the output of machinery in Japan to meet the mounting demand of Greater East Asia.

The immediate objects of Article XXV of the National General Mobilization Law which is slated for enforcement are limited to such kinds of machinery considered prerequisite for the successful conduct of the War and for the construction of national defense.

Another governmental order is expected to come out shortly requiring makers of some 30 kinds of precision machines, including the Mitsubishi Sewing Machine and the Japan Sewing Machine, to launch strong research for trial manufacture in order to raise the level of Japanese machine manufacturing technology to that of the world's best, says the paper.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 16
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,964,961
Over Issues	264,961
Deposits	636,259
Loans	540,094

Bill Clearings

February 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	21,495	——
Balance	172,250	——

Singapore Surrender to Be Celebrated With Special Allocations of Beer, Rubber

In celebration of the surrender of the British defense forces of Singapore to the Japanese Army, special distribution of beer, red-beans which people make "shiruko", rubber shoes, bicycles tires, rubber balls and other rubber goods will be made soon, according to the Asahi.

The distribution of beer, two bottles to each family, and red-beans was announced by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Monday, while that of rubber goods was made public by the Board of Information on Sunday, the very day Singapore fell.

The rubber goods to be distributed in the near future itemized in the announcement, are canvas shoes with rubber soles, tennis shoes, rubber balls for school children in Japan Proper, rubber boots for miners, workers in the chemical industry, the national school pupils in the northeastern part of the country, rubber belts for factories and plants, tabi-shoes with rubber soles for farmers and miners and tires for all bicycle makers and dealers in this country.

The distribution of sports shoes to school children will be made by September while that of rubber balls by the end of this year.

Also in the commemoration and celebration of the occupation of Singapore by the Japanese Forces, sake, cakes and candies will be distributed to the general public soon, according to the same paper.

By the end of this month, each household in Japan will be given the special allotment of 3 go of sake, all children under 13 will get caramel, drops and other cakes and candies. However, no sake will be distributed to the students of middle schools and colleges, says the paper.

STOCK MART QUIET AS BULLS SELL OUT

Fall of Singapore Had Been Taken Into Account by Traders Long Ago

Forced liquidations by the bulls marked the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

With the fall of Singapore, the last stand of Britain in East Asia, into Japanese hands, a bright sentiment prevailed in the market at the outset. The news of the surprise attack made by the parachute units of the Japanese Army on Palembang, Sumatra on February 14 encouraged traders greatly. As, however, the surrender of the British defense forces of Singapore to the Japanese had already been taken into account, the bulls refrained from putting up vigorous buying campaigns in the morning, causing subsequently most stocks both in the long-term and short-term sections to move up and down within a narrow range.

The bourse issue, which closed at ¥131.40 in the morning, remained rather quiet all through the morning session.

Due to lack of incentive, miscellaneous shares were loose in the afternoon. The stocks in the long-term section lost vigor as a result of the forced liquidations by the bulls. The bourse issue closed at ¥131.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.9	u .2	....	67.2
Do. new (25)	36.9	u .2	37.2	37.4
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.9	d1.1	....	155.3
Do. new (25)	97.8	d .8	98.4	99.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.1	....	....	....
Do, new (37½)	....	u .5	92.0	92.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.0	d .4	33.8	33.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	u .4	....	....
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.0	d .4	....	64.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.0	....	....	111.8
Do. new (37½)	95.0	d1.0	95.5	96.3
O. S. K. (50)	100.2	d .7	101.1	101.6
Do. new (37½)	85.6	d .6	86.0	87.0
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.6	d .1	83.1	83.6
Do. new (25)	54.1	....	54.8	55.3
Uraga Dock (50)	136.1	d .9	88.1	88.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.0	d1.7	102.8	103.8
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	d .1	76.6	75.0
Steel Tube (50)	76.1	d .9	77.0	77.5
Third Section				
S. M Railway (50)	70.7	d1.4	70.7	71.1
Japan Fat (50)	62.8	d .1	63.8	64.0
Japan Soda	30.4	d .3	30.9	31.1
Japan Oil (50)	81.1	d .3	82.1	82.3
Karafuto Oil	50.1	d .9	50.5	51.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
Second 5%	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25
First 4%	102.80	102.80	102.80	102.80

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	110.8	131.8	130.7	131.7
N. Y. K., old	109.9	110.8	109.9	110.4
N. Y. K., new	95.1	95.6	95.0	95.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.3	154.0	153.6	154.2
Do. new	97.9	98.1	97.6	98.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.6	91.7	91.3	91.6
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.0	71.5	72.0
S. M. Railway	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.5
Hitachi Works	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.7
Japan Steel Tube	76.2	76.5	76.2	76.6
Japan Oil	81.3	81.8	81.8	81.4
Japan Mining	62.0	62.0	61.9	62.0
Manchurian Ind	58.6	58.6	58.7	58.6

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.7	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.2	— 1.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.1	— .80
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.34	— .01
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.40	Same

MINISTER EXPLAINS CONTENT OF BUDGET

Increase of State Expenditures Mainly Due to Outbreak of War

Speaking over the radio on the title of "Wartime Diet and Financial and Monetary Policies," on 7:30 p.m. Saturday, Tsuneji Taniguchi, Finance Vice-Minister, said that the estimated total expenditure for the next fiscal year is ¥71,800,000,000, including ¥8,800,000,000 of the General Account and ¥62,900,000,000 of the Special Account.

Such an increase of State expenditures is due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia but at the same time indicates our national prosperity, stated Mr. Taniguchi.

The compilation of the budget was made with the war as the first principle and an extraordinary war expenditure of ¥18,000,000,000 was added for this purpose, stated the Vice-Minister.

To meet this gigantic State expenditure, taxes have been greatly increased, while the issue amount of bonds for the next fiscal year is estimated at ¥16,300,000,000, showing an increase of ¥2,300,000,000 as compared with the current fiscal year, the Finance Vice-Minister further said.

He stressed the importance of monetary policies to digest the bonds by means of absorbing funds paid out by the Government, and, at the same time, to finance for the expansion of productive capacity.

Explaining the reason for the reorganization of the Bank of Japan as well as the establishment of the Southern Region Development Bank, Mr. Taniguchi desired the cooperation of the people by acts such as saving, purchase of bonds and economy of expenditures.

To Double Capital

The Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Ltd. will hold an extraordinary general shareholders' meeting on February 26, to which will be submitted a plan to double its capital from ¥240,000,000 to ¥480,000,000, allocating new shares in equal number to the holders of old shares as of June 1, 1942. ¥12.50 per share is to be paid in as first installment.

JAPAN NOT ANXIOUS REGARDING LEATHER

Shark and Whale Skins Can Be Used as Substitute for Animal Hides

The leather industry in Japan has made remarkable progress during the past two, three years; so much so that it now ranks among the most noteworthy industries necessity has brought into being, says the Oriental Economist.

The hides and skins of animals especially of cows and horses, have given place to those of fish and other marine animals. As everybody knows, the China Affair and the asset freezing measures taken by Great Britain and the United States made it impossible for Japan to import cow and horse leather. Consequently, the Japanese Government planned, on one hand, to increase cow and horse leather production at home, and encouraged, on the other hand, prompt and positive production of substitutes. In this latter respect the manufacture of leather from the skins of sharks and the whale is particularly noteworthy.

Experiments Made

About the time the China Affair occurred, experiments were made by a few businessmen in the way of producing substitutes for leather prepared from the hides of animals. In the light of the growing increase of the military demand for leather, strenuous efforts were exerted for the production of such substitutes. The Government took effective and appropriate measures to sponsor this branch of the industry. Hence its rapid progress in a short period.

Like agriculture, fishery is Japan's fundamental industry, a fact which may well be expected from her geographical situation. Naturally enough, the scope of activity of Japanese fishermen has been extended from year to year. Fish and other aquatic products which are caught by Japanese fishermen are as many as they are varied—and supply sufficient material for tanning.

Eskimos and the natives inhabiting Kamchatka and other regions facing the Sea of Okhotsk discovered long ago a method, though primitive, of tanning salmon skins to make boots, linings for overcoats and other things. At the Sapporo Museum in Hokkaido there are on display some fine specimens of such products made by Ainus which may be regarded as indicative of the beginning of the fish skin industry in Japan.

Replaced by Sharks

The skins of salmon were replaced first by those of porpoises and then by shark skins. It was in 1912 or thereabouts that the Fisheries Institute first undertook the task of utilizing propoise skins. However, it did not establish itself as an industrial enterprise. The use of shark skins for leather manufacture dates from about 1921. Before the outbreak of the China hostilities, there were already two or three companies set up for this purpose, but they were not yet in a position to turn out shark leather on an industrial scale. Meantime, the development of the China Affair gave impetus to the progress of this industry, and as a result shark leather of superior quality came to be produced in large quantities.

Then came the industrial tanning of whale skin in whale leather ma started about the time fair broke out. This i gressed so rapidly t leathers made from the animals, honorable given to whale leather. The remarkable progress in this industry may be inferred from the fact that whale leather of the best quality can vie with any cow leather. Leather is made from the skins of whales in such large quantities at present that it can meet the demands not only of the military but also of the people at large. Japan is now in a position to supply her own military demands for leather.

There is no end to the supply of fish and other aquatic animals whose skins are convertible into leather. Chief among such marine animals are whales, seals, sea-otters, sea-lions, porpoises, alligators, frogs, sharks, salmon, cods, etc. Of these the most important are, of course, whales and sharks.

Buys Whole Supply

In the whale leather industry a prominent part is being played by the Kyoritsu Suisan Kabushiki Kaisha, capitalized at ¥5,000,000, a company established by the joint investment of three companies—Nippon Suisan, Taisho Hogei and Kokyoku Hogei. This company buys the whole supply for whale skins and turns out leather at its tanneries.

As already stated, the shark leather industry has come into its own during the past one or two years. One of the drawbacks of this industry had long been the difficulty of obtaining supplies of shark skins. In order to tide over this difficulty, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry issued in 1939 a departmental ordinance to control the sale of shark skins, and established with a capital of ¥500,000 a control company as a Government organ for collecting shark skins and leather. The foundation of this industry was thus laid, and there are now seven companies and some 20 tanneries.

All this goes to show that Japan will have no anxiety whatsoever, so far as leather is concerned, no matter how long the War of Greater East Asia lasts.

General Licenses Out As to Enemy Assets Based on Freeze Order

By General License Nos. 71-73 based on the Foreigners' Transactions Control Regulations, the Finance Ministry as of February 16 has stipulated that no permission would be required for holding, managing or relinquishing enemy assets in case an enemy assets administrator has been appointed, or dismissed; since such acts are based on the orders of the Finance Minister. An enemy assets administrator is to submit a report on enemy property under his management and in this case the report stipulated under Article 24 of the Regulations would be exempt so as to avoid double reporting. An act to be performed in accordance with an order of the Finance Minister for disposal of enemy assets will also be exempt from the permit clause in line with General License No. 71.

STEADY TONE MARKS WEEK-END SILK MART

Total Arrivals at Yokohama, Kobe Increase in First Ten Days of February

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, February 16.—The raw silk market here closed the week on a steady tone Saturday.

The returns of the Yokohama Merchants' Guild show that for the first ten days of February the total arrival at Yokohama and Kobe increased to 6,506 bales, consisting of 4,336 at Yokohama and 2,170 at Kobe, while the total reshipments to the interior decreased to 4,000 bales, comprising 2,046 from Yokohama and 1,954 from Kobe, with the result that the stock rose again to 25,146 bales in Yokohama and to 7,088 bales in Kobe, making a total of 32,234 bales, the export silk and home use silk stocked in Yokohama being 8,860 bales and 16,282 bales respectively.

The arrivals of "spring"-reeled silk include little of 13/15's, but chiefly 20/22's, besides which such extra sizes as 42's were brought in. The production of 42's, is said to be increasing in proportion to the growing utilization of silk fabrics for practical purposes, following the operation of the clothing counts system.

Arrivals on Increase

Arrivals are on the increase as the middle of February is passing with the shipment of what reeled since the end of January in complete lots. As to the goods to arrive henceforward, a report to hand is that from a number of Yokohama merchants, it is learned that many reelers are still making high grades of 13/15 or 20/22 deniers, not common grades of 20/22 deniers, which is a best-seller at present. They are unable to change to the latter because of the inconvenience of using cocoons on hand and altering the existing factory arrangements. If this report is correct, most reelers seems to be working under pre-arrangements rather than in accordance with the existing conditions of the market.

How the distribution of the next silk year's total output of raw silk amounting to 450,000 bales will be planned, based on the unit count system of wears, is considered an interesting question. The Government is reported to be drafting a new raw silk supply and demand plan, an outline of which will be determined by the end of February.

No Change in Total

The new plan, it is presumed, will show no change in the total amount of distribution of raw silk to the pure silk weaving industry, and the remaining part of raw silk production will be distributed for use in mixture with other fibers. It is also understood that as export business with third countries cannot be considered for the time being at least, it is desired by domestic consumers that all raw silk should be made suited to the domestic demand, and means to meet it are being considered such as to lower the standard quality of raw silk and to attach importance to the making of coarse sizes. At the same time, the making of luxurious high class silk fabrics will be put under stronger control by means of a restricted distribution of raw silk.

Regarding the same subject, another report to hand states that a re-organization of the raw silk industry will be inevitable in the near future, and it will be effected in such a way that raw silk will have its cost of production reduced and its grading simplified for its increased use in mixture with other fibers as a result of an extension in the production of all kinds of fabrics under an official designation, all stages of sericulture will be subject to a higher degree of control, and the minimum production of high grade raw silk will limit the making of export silk if for no other reason than to preserve the reeling art and will do without the service of the bourse.

Victory Assured to Axis Powers Under People's Unity, Strength

(Continued From Page 4)

and while the population of Burma, encouraged by the Japanese success, is preparing to rise for their independence and the emancipation of East Asia, the men in Chungking seem to be growing conscious of the hopelessness of their course. No less a political personage than Sun Fo gave expression recently to the dissatisfaction spreading in the Chungking camp.

With unalterable determination National-Socialist Germany enters its tenth year basing its confidence in and hopes for a final victory on the unity of its people and the brilliancy of its leadership.

La Maison Franco-Japonaise
ETUDES D'INSTITUTIONS COMPAREES
M. Drederic JOUON des LONGRAIS
Directeur francais a la Maison Franco-Japonaise Directeur a l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Historiques de la Sorbonne, Archiviste paleographe.
2.—Madri 17 Fevrier A 5 Heures:
La condition des enfants en France et au Japon au moyen age
3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku
Tokio

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
N. Watanabe
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi

Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

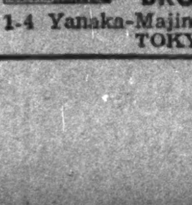
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Hoihow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Karachi
Kobe
London
Los Angeles
Manila
Moji
Nagasaki
Nagoya
Nanking
New York
Osaka
Otaru
Paris
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tainan
Tsingtao
Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

BANDEN & Co.
Curtains, Carpets Materials for Domestic Furniture
Anti-Air Raid Screen, Caps and Uniforms for Men and Women, also Gaiters.
Tori 2, Nihonbashi, Tokyo
Tel.: Nihonbashi 1072, 1073
(Between Takashimaya & Shirokiya)

TEL. ITO 358-9
KAWANA HOTEL



POSTAGE STAMPS
Japanese, Manchukuo, and Foreign STAMPS.
Low Prices!
YASHIRO BROTHERS' CO.
1-4 Yanaka-Majimacho, Shitaya, TOKYO

BLUFF HOTEL
NO. 2, BLUFF, YOKOHAMA
TEL.: 2-3616
High and Healthy Location
Best Continental Food
Attractive Rates
Chr. Petersen, Proprietor

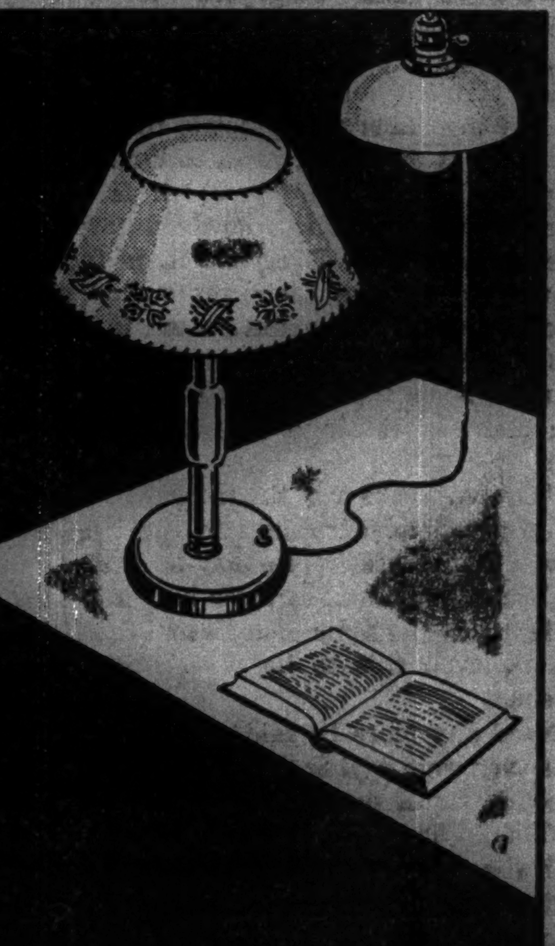
PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

Yamato
Nakayamate 2-ch
Phone: Fuk
Ideally located in q
ings, and yet imm
sible to the bu
Good Meals — Com
One Per
E.P. Room ....
" with ba
Two Per
E.P. Room ....
" with ba

KAMAKURA KAIHIN
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Good Food Is Good Health
Lohmeyer's Restaurant

TO PEARLS & JEWELS
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE—MOTOMACHI ST.



You Can Save Electric Power By Using Proper Electric Lighting Stands
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT
TOKYO SIBAURA DENKI, K.K.
GINZA STORE
GINZA NISI GOCHOME (NEAR SUKIYABASI)
TOKYO
PHONE GINZA (57) 5329

Excellent hotels with standards comparable to the finest in Europe and America.

MEMBER HOTELS

IN JAPAN
AKAKURA
Akakura Kanko Hotel
Mt. ASO
Aso Kanko Hotel
ATAMI
Atami Hotel
Mampei Hotel
BEPPU (Kyushu)
Kamenoi Hotel
CHUZENJI (Nikko)
Lakeside Hotel
Nikko Kanko Hotel
FUJI FIVE LAKES DISTRICT
Fuji New Grand Hotel (Lake Yamanaka)
Fuji View Hotel (Lake Kawaguchi)
FUKUOKA
Kyoshintei Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIFU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
Gora Hotel
KAMAKURA
Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOCHI (Japan Alps)
*Kamikochi Imperial Hotel
KARATSU (near Fukuoka)
Karatsu Seaside Hotel
KARUIZAWA
*Mampei Hotel
*Mikasa Hotel
KAWANA
Kawana Hotel
KAZUSA (near Unzen)
Kazusa Hotel
Sea View Hotel
KOSHIEN (midway between Osaka and Kobe)
Koshien Hotel
KOBE
Oriental Hotel
Tor Hotel
KYOTO
Kyoto Hotel
Miyako Hotel
Kyoto Station Hotel
MATSUSHIMA
Park Hotel
MIYAJIMA
Miyajima Hotel
MIYANOSHITA (Hakone)
Fujiya Hotel
MOGI (near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Mampei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETSU
Noboribetsu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTSU (near Lake Biwa)
Hotel Lake Biwa
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SHIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Shiga Heights
SHIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SHIZU-URA (near Numazu)
Shizu-ura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Imperial Hotel
Dai Iti Hotel
Marunouchi Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Tokyo Railway Hotel
Yasima Hotel
UNZEN
Kyushu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Shin-yu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN (Formosa)
TAIHOKU
Taihoku Railway Hotel
IN CHOSEN
FUSAN
Fusan Railway Hotel
HEIJO
Heijo Railway Hotel
KEIJO
Chosen Hotel
Hanto Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Yamato Hotel
Hotel New Harbin
HOSHIGAURA
Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
Yamato Hotel
IN CHINA
TSINGTAO
Tsingtao Grand Hotel
Edgewater Mansion
PEKING
Grand Hotel de Peking
SHANGHAI
Broadway Mansions Hotel
NANKING
Metropolitan Hotel
SOOCHOW
Lake View Hotel

* Open in summer only.

For information, please apply to Secretary
THE JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
(75 members in all)
Care Traffic Bureau, Department of Railways, Tokyo

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64843.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942

Premier's Address

The speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo yesterday in the Imperial Diet was of historical importance, commensurate with the significance of the fall of Singapore, which provided occasion for his memorable expression. Points of equal importance in his Diet speech were seen in the indications of the lines along which the War of Greater East Asia is to be carried on to its ultimate object and in the warning and invitation given to those nations who are believed either misled by British policy or coerced into the war against their will.

In the first place the Premier outlined how Japan's strategic position had been bolstered by the acquisition of new bases through the Pacific. "Borneo, the Celebes and New Britain have been occupied by our forces," he observed. "Moreover, the main body of the Dutch East Indies fleet has been annihilated." Japan's position has further been improved by the addition of Singapore to such a line of Pacific bases. It was through a well balanced assessment of this newly completed line that one of our official spokesmen, commenting on the fall of Singapore, has just said that Japan, with this strategic island in her hands, would be in a position to wage any protracted war.

After referring to the moral principle on which the construction of East Asia's new order is to be built, the Premier outlined in general terms the objects of the hostilities progressing on more fronts than one. In Burma, he said, Japan was fighting for a two-fold reason: first, to crush the British forces there; and, second, to cut off the route for American and British aid to Chungking. For this reason, he said, Japan was willing to reach friendly cooperation with the people of Burma against whom no antagonism was harbored.

In a similar vein Premier Tojo addressed India. Her people were actually asked to cooperate. For their comradeship, not in arms, but in peaceful enterprise, they were promised a status as an independent nation. But, he said, should they suffer themselves to be misled by British policy as in the past, "the golden opportunity" now looming in their horizon might be lost forever. Next, he addressed the people of Indonesian stock, likewise inviting them to cooperate with Japan and work out their own destiny.

Directing then his attention to Australia and New Zealand, Premier Tojo urged their people to a realization of the situation they faced regarding the United States and Britain. By their experience in Europe, Hongkong and more recently in Malaya, the people of Australia and New Zealand should be convinced, he said, how they had misplaced their confidence in the countries which through their utter inability have proved themselves unworthy.

With regard to the people of China, the Premier reiterated Japan's unchanged friendship for her people. He regretted that still some portions of her populace, misled by "bigoted leaders," failed to see the situation as they should. Lastly, turning to the South American and other neutral countries, our Premier hoped that they would be sensible enough not "to pull the chestnuts out of the fire under American or British pressure."

In concluding his speech Premier Tojo expressed his appreciation of the parts which Manchoukuo, China under the Nanking regime, Thailand, and French Indo-China are playing in support or in cooperation with Japan in the present war. "They are going forward with Japan toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," he said.

The Premier's speech was highly pregnant with significance. It was couched in language which left nobody in doubt as to his policy. When he extended his friendly messages to the people of the countries involved in the war against their free will, his expression was remarkable for its tone of sincerity. His utterance, reflective of the mind and ideal of all Japanese, carried an immense force because when he addressed himself to the people of those unfortunate countries, his mind rose to heights of moral idealism such as is seldom seen in international politics.

Let Them Speak

Singapore has fallen! To us the action speaks louder than words. On our part, no explanation or elaboration is necessary. If there are any explanations to be made, let our enemies make them. If there is anything to be said, let them speak.

And our enemies are speaking—illuminatingly, enlighteningly, significantly. Prime Minister Churchill announced in Parliament Sunday night:

"Tonight I speak to you all under the shadow of a great military defeat for the British. Singapore has fallen. All of Malaya has now been overrun by the enemy."

Continuing, he warned that no one must underrate the power and weight of the Japanese Armed Forces which have proved themselves in the air, on the sea, and man to man on land. And finally he admitted that Britain did not have the slightest chance against the Japanese even if she had been prepared.

What a change of tune from the usual confident, bellicose Churchill! What an abject confession to make after months of boasting that Singapore would never fall!

In an attempt to excuse himself in the face of reproaches from his Australian and Dutch satellites who feel that they have been betrayed, he explained that Britain was barely able to keep her head above the water at home by fighting in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and North Africa as well as sending as much aid as possible to Russia. "Not a plane, tank, ship, or anti-aircraft gun has stood idle," he said.

What a comment on the value of American help! What must Churchill really think about his irresponsible American ally who boasted of being the inexhaustible "arsenal of democracy" and pulled him along in the wake of a reckless policy against Japan, only to leave him in the lurch in the hour of need! How eloquent are the suppressed thoughts between Churchill's spoken lines!

Not only Churchill, but all the British people well understand the significance of Singapore's fall. Tom Hugh Hull, commentator for the British Broadcasting Corporation, declared:

"There is not a man or woman in the United Kingdom who is not fully and painfully aware of all that is involved in the outcome of the great battle on Singapore Island. If I were to tell you in a single sentence how the average person in the streets of London is reacting, I would say this: The average man thinks that we must measure the loss of Singapore by the supreme importance we have always attached to it. We have called Singapore the 'Gateway to the East,' while the Japanese looked upon it as the 'Gateway to the West.' Singapore is recognized as the decisive strategical position in the whole East Indies.

"If any man fails to appreciate this fact, the entire British press today is making it plain to him. There is not a single newspaper in the country which is not emphasizing the dangers that must follow from the unfavorable outcome of the battle of Singapore. Everyone is, in fact, aware that if the Japanese consolidate their supremacy over the Straits of Malacca, their power would be felt in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. Our defense of Burma would be seriously hampered since there are no rail or road connections with India and supplies and reinforcements can be sent only by sea.

"Twelve weeks ago, the most responsible officials and the most responsible journalists in the English speaking world believed that whatever else may be destined to happen, Singapore Island itself would never be entered by the enemy. A fortnight ago, the same officials and the British and American press believed this to be true." But now the worst has happened!

Need any more be said? A few months ago the British themselves were saying that the fall of Singapore would mean the beginning of the end for the British Empire. Singapore has fallen! The four hundred year sway of the empire on which the sun never sets is coming to an end. The British Empire is going the way of Nineveh and Tyre, of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. We are witnessing today a turning-point in world history. We are ringing out the old and hailing a new era!

VICTORY ASSURED TO AXIS POWERS UNDER PEOPLE'S UNITY, STRENGTH

Close Cooperation Among Japan, Germany and Italy Increases Effectiveness of War Against Allies

On this ninth anniversary of the coming to power of National-Socialism, Germany can view with gratification and confidence the course the great struggle in which Germany and its allies are engaged, is taking.

Week after week the Soviet forces have tried in vain to break through the defense positions which have been occupied by the German armies since the beginning of winter and which stretch from North to South over a distance of over 2,000 miles. With the exception of a few cases where the Red army succeeded in making slight and shortlived dents in the German lines, Soviet attacks have been repulsed with losses to the attackers in men and material.

In North Africa

In North Africa General Rommel's forces, in close cooperation with our Italian ally are driving strong British formations back toward the east having succeeded in drawing them away from their Egyptian base of supply. Very heavy losses have been inflicted upon the enemy who is at present in precipitous retreat. The almost uninterrupted bombardment of Malta has rendered this stronghold practically useless as a naval and air base, while effective Axis naval operations have forced the enemy to confine his activities to the extreme eastern portion of the Mediterranean.

German U-boats have been harassing enemy shipping everywhere in the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. Particularly damaging has been their activity along the Atlantic coast of Canada and the United States where since their first appearance on January 24, 30 enemy merchantmen of altogether 228,000 gross register tons, many of them tankers, have been sunk in the immediate vicinity of New York.

Unable to Protect

The American navy has been unable to protect their shipping while the British sea forces found no better way of retaliating than to grossly violate international law by committing acts of piracy in neutral territorial waters. This practice, by the way, is no novum but is in the process of becoming a tradition of British naval warfare.

Through the conclusion of a military alliance with Japan and Italy, Germany has further strengthened cooperation with its Tripartite Pact partners. An even closer coordination in the execution of military strategy on land and on sea will result from this and will, no doubt, greatly increase the conduct of war against the common foe.

Not only the splendid achievements of the Japanese armed forces but also the foreign political and strategic planning and the whole attitude of the Japanese nation have shown that our ally according to its glorious tradition has displayed an efficiency which has enormously increased the Japanese prestige in the whole world and especially among the Asiatic nations.

Thanks to Victories

Thanks to Germany's and Italy's victories in the European theater of war which tie the Anglo-American forces to this area, Japan could proceed with its work of reshaping the Pacific and East Asia. Thanks to Japan's victories in the Pacific Germany and Italy could continue with the reorganization of Europe.

The continuous military reverses suffered by the British have strengthened the relative position of the United States within the Anglo-Saxon partnership and have shifted its wartime executive and directing center from London to Washington. The latter has gained in importance at the expense of the former. However, the formation of a unified "democratic" command has met with almost insurmountable obstacles; unity, understanding and trust are almost totally lacking on the much advertised "ABCD Bolshevik" front.

No Discernible Results

British efforts to induce the Soviets to more self-sacrificing cooperation have produced no discernible results so far, although Moscow has been assured a free hand in a "defeated" postwar Europe. Roosevelt's leading and tested plotter and war-inciter, William Bullitt has now been dispatched to the Soviet capital to match his cunning with that of the masters of the Kremlin with the idea of obtaining the intensification of Soviet assistance to a degree where it will relieve the growing pressure on the far-flung battle fronts of the "democracies."

Discontent with the British conduct of war is causing Churchill and the War Cabinet in London grave concern. In the Pacific region as well as in Europe one defeat follows the other in rapid succession, and the two partners—one, the United States, and the other, the Soviets—do not even approach the minimum of what Britain expects of them and requires in the way of assistance. Australia's loyalty and readiness to support the mother-country has been put to a hard test by England's callous disregard for Australia's own security and defense.

Highly Doubtful

It is only logical that Australia, in its plight, should turn for help to the United States, though it seems highly doubtful if Washington will be able and willing to give something more real and substantial than mere promises, as it has done in the past. The growing predominance of Washington in "democratic" counsels was much in evidence at Rio de Janeiro where its Pan-American Conference, from start to finish, was conducted under U.S. pressure, threats and attempts at blackmail.

Serious misgivings are also felt in Chungking where it is being realized that the policy of close cooperation with the Anglo-Saxon "democracies" is resulting in the betrayal of the real Chinese national interests for the sake of Anglo-American imperialism. Instead of obtaining assistance, Chungking has to face the threat of being completely isolated.

The one time "benefactor" now not only expects but even demands assistance for himself having suffered a succession of crushing defeats in Malaya and in Burma. While Thailand has taken up arms on the side of Japan

(Continued on Page 3)

LION CITY ENDS ITS LIFE AS BRITAIN'S FORTRESS

Singapore No Longer Menace to Asia Under Flag of Rising Sun

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Field Marshal Lord Roberts once said that the history of the world would be decided at Singapore some day. Today the truth of the words of that British general is clear.

The Union Jack no longer flies over that mighty island, which was said at the time of its completion to be a newer, bigger and better Gibraltar. The Imperial Japanese Forces have ousted that British menace to the peace of the Pacific.

One of the most formidable junctures of naval, military, and strategic power, Singapore stood as the mighty armored stake in the great imperial pivot of the British Empire. It was the crossroads of the trade routes from India and the west to China and beyond. With the concentration of armed power on that small island off the southern tip of the rich Malay Peninsula, it provided oil storage for the British fleet as well as dockyards for naval repair. It backed up Hongkong and was an important factor in the protection of Australia and New Zealand. It guarded Colombo and Calcutta and Ceylon. And, above all, it was meant as a warning to Japan. It told the Japanese that the British meant to remain the dominating power in that part of the world.

Essence of Naval War

The essence of naval war is attack on trade, and experts on sea warfare have always said that a Pacific war would be largely a question of intercepting merchant vessels and enforcing a blockade. The strategy of England against Japan was always deemed to be to destroy Japanese shipping and thus isolate and starve Japan. For this purpose, Singapore was ideal.

The importance of Singapore was not so much as a base of operations for the British fleet to make a direct attack upon Japan as it was the menacing starting-point of attack upon Japanese shipping to the rich treasure islands of the southwestern Pacific regions. The heavily-guarded facilities of Singapore were meant just for this.

It is significant that on February 14, 1938, when the Singapore base was formally inaugurated, units of the United States' fleet sailed there to participate in the ceremony. The visit of these American ships was early evidence of the probability of Anglo-American cooperation in the Pacific. When the three American cruisers departed from the base, it is further significant that two British warships left on the same day, and although their destinations were announced as Manila and Colombo respectively, both units took twice as long to reach those ports than would have been consumed in ordinary cruising time. There were rumors of a joint maneuver. The following month the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Geoffrey Shakespeare, announced in the House of Commons that England was prepared to "lease the facilities of the new Singapore naval base to the United States in case of necessity."

Guardian of Destiny

The Dutch, too, gravely concerned with retaining their clutches upon their rich, abundant treasure-houses of Java, Borneo and Sumatra, looked upon Singapore as an instrument whereby their possessions could be guarded. Australia and New Zealand, as well as the British colonial islands in the southwestern Pacific, saw Singapore as the guardian of their destiny.

And now Singapore is gone. Singapore has gone the way of Hongkong and of Manila. Pearl Harbor, the mightiest naval base of the American navy, has been dealt a deadly blow, and it will be many a month before it can be used as the base of offensive operations. Ceylon is considered a base for naval action, but its strategic position as well as its defenses are in no way comparable with those of Singapore.

Today, the island fortress of Singapore, the basic cause for the evolution of a new British Pacific policy, has been torn from the hands of a domineering western Power that sought the friendship and alliance of other powers only for the protection and security that they offered. Commanding the sea routes to the East, Singapore had been in the hands of a greedy, grasping empire of the West that long considered itself the master of the East. This empire had comprehensive and penetrating investments and economic interests in China, India, Burma, Malaya, and British Borneo. It considered the great Chinese seaports, the treaty ports, to be predominantly within its sphere of influence. And there was the protection offered to appease the demands of Australia, the dominion whose independent temperament gives rise to the misgiving that some day it might tear itself away from the mother country.

Today, that armored stake in the East is gone. No longer can England gaze fondly upon it as the source of constant threat against Japan. No longer can the United States remain confident that at any time it desired, its fleet could utilize the facilities there and prey upon Japanese shipping. No longer is the Anglo-Saxon menace in the Pacific existent.

Under Unceasing Attack

Today, to protect its far-flung empire in the oceans of the world, Great Britain will have to depend upon Malta, 8,000 miles away from this all-important Pacific region. Yet, it must be remembered that today the island of Malta is under unceasing attack by the European partners of the Axis. Gibraltar, once the symbol of security and perpetuity, too, is in danger of being lost.

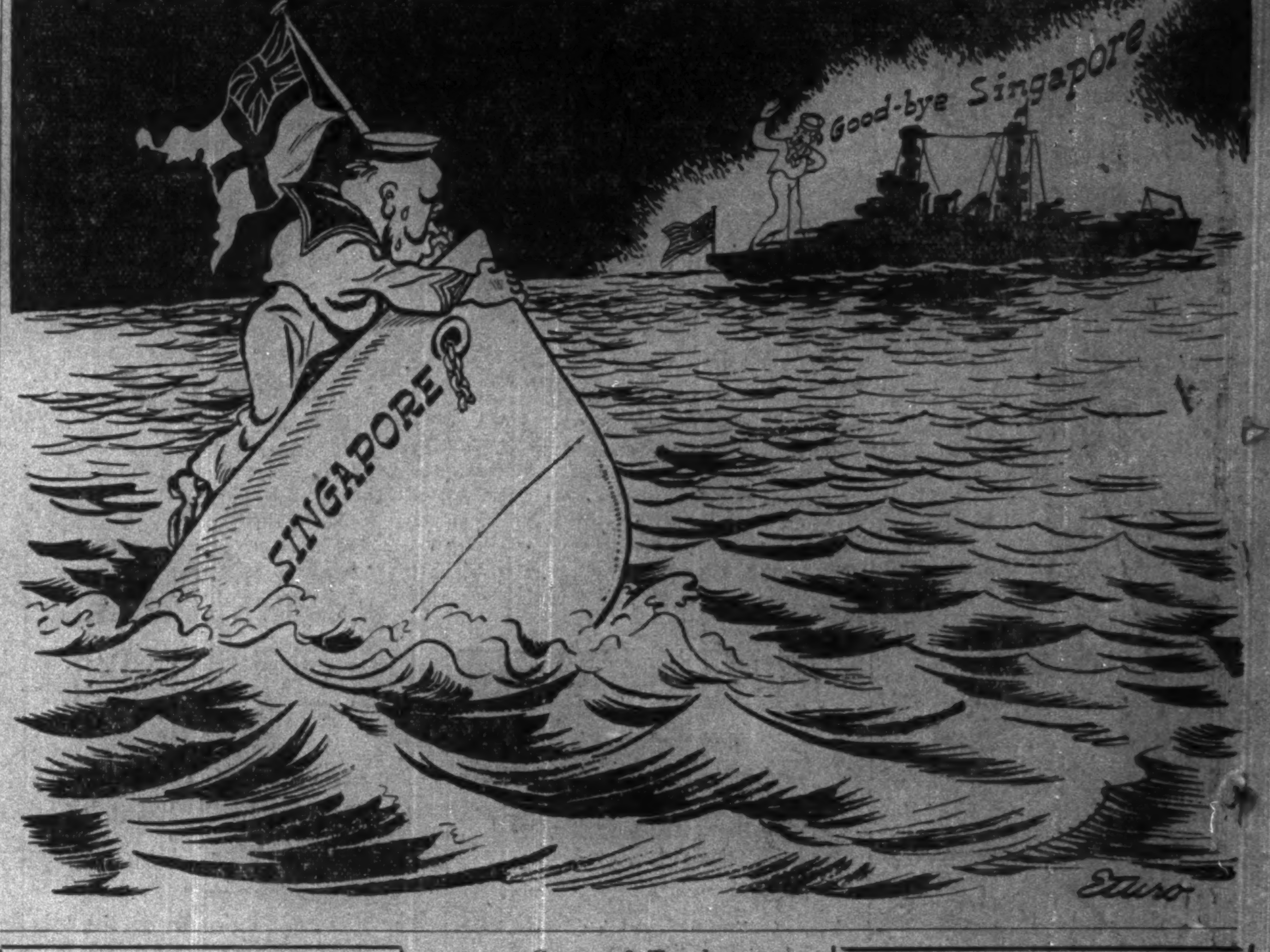
Indeed, where will the mighty British navy turn to for re-fueling and repair? Huge warships demand huge facilities to tend to their sailing and fighting needs.

Singapore, the guardian of the Pacific and the Indian oceans, bounded by rich and abundant lands, is now under the triumphant colors of the Rising Sun. Japan has expelled the western intruders from the Pacific realm. And a new age is today unfolding its pages in the annals of history.

Japan has taken the role as the leader of the Pacific. An era of prosperity, happiness, and security now is presented to this region. No longer will the selfish, crushing influences of the Anglo-American imperialists burden the peoples of this half of the world.

The history of the world is changing, and Japan is turning the pages.

My Friend?



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Adaptability

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

The "Ro," or the oar, used in working the Japanese boat is another exemplar of the quality of Kiyo, adaptability or versatility. You work it as the Venetians do the gondola with but one oar placed at stern. One man suffices to propel a fair-sized boat, bearing 30 to 50 passengers, acting at once as oarsman and helmsman. As he plys his Ro, he may keep in full view, the course he is steering. The Western row-boat takes two or three men to propel it, and goes like the crab backward, opposite to the direction in which they are facing, and they must pull at it for all they are worth, panting and blowing, like the galley-slaves of antiquity, sweating and bleeding, unknowing whither they are going.

It requires, of course, a certain measure of skill to handle the Ro, which according to an old saying, takes three years to master, but the skill once acquired, the boatman becomes, so to speak, a gentle master of the boat, his spirit almost blending with that of the boat itself, if it may be said to have a spirit. He may work it as a man does his hands and feet. He may not steer his boat backward. He may with his single oar maneuver his craft at will, steering its way, shifting its course, speeding or slackening its pace, and moreover may ply with it with a certain rhythmic motion in harmony with the spirit of freedom and dignity that belongs to one conscious of being the master of the situation. The Japanese sendo (boatman), I think, personifies the very soul of Kiyo, and his Ro a symbol of Japanese versatility.

Art in Letter-Writing

Japanese stationery articles also represent the quality of Kiyo to a wonderful degree. The writing brush enables one to write characters as large as your fist or as small as ordinary words you write with a fountain pen. It may draw lines as fine as you may with a steel pen, or broad dashes, an inch thick. The Japanese letter-paper, known as makigami (rolled letter-paper) is an essence of adaptability, which you can cut as short or long as you desire: you may stop writing wherever or whenever you please without wasting any space. This is impossible with Western-style letter-paper which is formed in definite size, so one must leave plenty of unused space if the message is brief, often two to three pages even, or add another sheet of paper, if the message is long, also leaving a considerable space unused toward the ending.

Imagine the picture of a person writing her letter in the good old Japanese fashion—a lady holding a scroll of white paper in her left hand, a little below the level of her face, while with her right she plys her fude busily up and down with a gliding noiseless grace. No posture more graceful can be conceived. There is something about the very manner in which the writing-brush is being wielded and about the way the rhythmic pageant of running, swaying, curling ideographs endlessly flows and the cat-like symmetry of attitude she presents—yes, something in the picture which strikes one as the very epitome of graceful ease and artistic elegance so characteristic of the aesthetic life in Japan. No wonder that the beautiful woman writing a letter by the light of paper-plantern has always been one of the most captivating art motives of Japanese painters and sculptors.

Wonder House of Japan

But by far the most accommodating of "Things Japanese," illustrative of the native genius of adaptability to circumstance is the inside of the Japanese house, particularly when it is compared with that of the Western-style dwelling. In the latter each room is called by a name indicating its own use, i.e., the sitting room, the dining room, the bed room, and may not easily be put to purposes other than that specified by the name. The bed room cannot be used for a sitting room, neither the dining room for a bed room. To change a drawing room into a bed room or vice versa, a wholesale shifting of furniture would be necessary, entailing a great deal of trouble.

Rooms in a Japanese house are called not by the peculiar uses to which they are put, but by the location they occupy on the estate, as "Naka-no-ma" (middle room), "Oku-no-ma," etc., or by poetical names after some specific ornaments borne on the ceiling or the walls; and all rooms are zashiki (mat-seated parlors) which you may put to whatever uses you may reasonably conceive. Place a dining board with a number of seating cushions to match the persons accommodated, and the room becomes a dining hall. If at night you spread yagu and futon (bedding clothes) you have a first-rate bed chamber. Would you give a large party, take the shoji and fusuma (paper doors) from off their grooves, throwing two or three rooms into one, and you would have a spacious hall, while the corridor running round them might add more to the space required.

Is anything of the sort possible in the Western-style house? Could, for instance, the master of the average-sized homestead entertain 30 to 50 guests at once? It would require a so-called banquet hall which is found only in the rich man's mansion or in hotel or restaurant, not in the average homestead of the ordinary tenant. In the Japanese house, however, the entire breadth and length of the floor may be at any moment thrown into one large space, capable of holding 50 persons or more, which would never be possible in the Western-style abode of the corresponding size and dimensions.

Suits All Seasons

What is of more artistic or aesthetic value about the Japanese house is that you can with but little effort change almost the entire aspect of a room to break its monotonous tone or humdrum atmosphere, or to suit your changing humor at or that of nature around. You might create, for instance, a "spring room" in the vernal season by unrolling in the tokonoma scroll of cherry blossom picture, with perhaps a vase of real blossoms below. In winter you might uncover a portion of the tatami (matted floor), revealing an oven which is hidden from view during the rest of the year; which, with a few changes in the pictures and okimono (easily-movable ornaments) might quickly convert the room into as cozy a "winter room" as it is possible to make anywhere. In summer the paper-doors are taken away, replaced in some parts with semi-transparent bamboo screens, and the room blends itself into the garden outside, merging into the very picture of warm luxuriant nature itself.

(To Be Concluded)

Gems of Truth

The less men think, the more they talk.—Montesquieu

* * *

It is a shame for a man to desire honor only because of his noble progenitors, and not to deserve it by his own virtue.—Chrysostom

* * *

There is no such thing as chance; and what seems to us the merest accident springs from the deepest source of destiny.—Schiller

* * *

No evil is without its compensation.—The less money, the less trouble.—The less favor, the less envy.—Even in those cases which put us out of wits, it is not the loss itself, but the estimate of the loss that troubles us.—Seneca

* * *

All things now held to be old were once new.—What today we hold up by example, will rank hereafter as precedent.—Tacitus

* * *

He that lends an easy and credulous ear to calumny, is either a man of very ill morals, or he has no more sense and understanding than a child.—Menander

* * *

Beneficence is a duty; and he who frequently practises it, and sees his benevolent intentions realized comes, at length, really to love him to whom he has done good.—Kant

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Mencius, 371 B.C.

How can man reward the care of Heaven;

* * *

Mock not, O young man, at gray hairs!

How long can the opening flower keep its bloom?

The wise place virtue in thought.

* * *

A good word has heat enough for three winters; a hard one wounds like six months of cold.

To yield to Heaven is to save one's self.

* * *

Kwan said: "Now the whole kingdom is drowning; how is it that you do not save it?" Mencius replied: "A drowning kingdom must be rescued by right principles, not like a drowning person, by the hand."

* * *

Have you watched the growing grain after the season of drought, how, when the rain falls, it stands up refreshed? Who can keep it back? These shepherds of men all love to destroy men. Were there but one who did not, the people would hasten to obey him as rushing waters that cannot be stayed.

* * *

The Tao that can be trodden is not the enduring and unchanging Tao.

He who knows the Tao does not care to speak about it; he who is ever ready to speak about it does not know it.

Those who know the Tao are not extensively learned; the extensively learned do not know it.

* * *

The relation of Tao to all the world is like that of the great rivers and seas to the streams from the valleys.

* * *

The Tao which can be expressed in words is not the eternal Tao; the name which can be uttered is not its eternal name. Without a name, it is the beginning of Heaven and Earth; with a name, it is the Mother of all things.

* * *

HIGHEST AND LOWEST

The highest goodness is like water, for water is excellent in benefiting all things, and it does not strive. It occupies the lowest place, which men abhor. And therefore it is near akin to Tao.

* * *

Tao eludes the sense of sight and is therefore called colorless.

It eludes the sense of hearing and is therefore called soundless.

It eludes the sense of touch and is therefore called incorporeal.

These three qualities cannot be apprehended, and hence they may be blended into unity.

* * *

THE INFINITE

There is something chaotic yet complete, which existed before Heaven and Earth. Oh, how still it is and formless, standing alone without changing, reaching everywhere without suffering harm!

It must be regarded as the Mother of the Universe. Its name I know not.

To designate it I call it Tao. Endeavoring to describe it, I call it great.

* * *

Dig your well before you are thirsty.
Swim with one foot on the ground.
Forbearance is the jewel of home.

* * *

THE FORM OF TAO

Its upper part is not bright, and its lower part is not obscure.

Ceaseless in action, it cannot be named, but returns again to nothingness.

We may call it the form of the formless, the image of the imageless, the fleeting and the indeterminable.

Would you go before it, you cannot see its face; would you go behind it, you cannot see its back.

Could Sell Her

The young salesman was looking very depressed on his second day in his new job.

"Come, come!" said the sales manager. "Don't look so down in the mouth. I know it's difficult at first, but you'll get along all right."

"It isn't that," said the young man. "When I got home last night I practised that sales talk on my wife and now I've got to buy her a new vacuum cleaner."

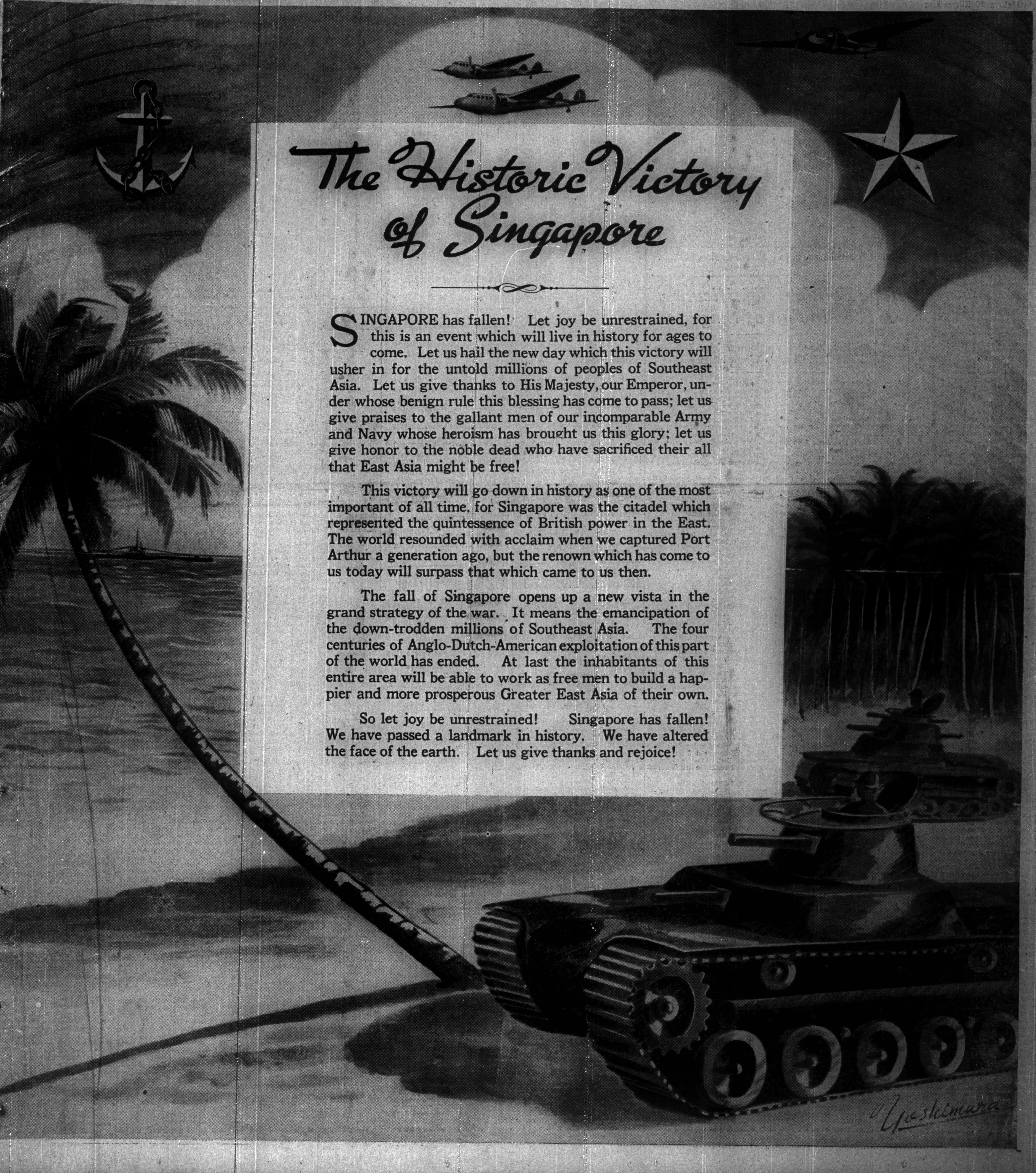
VICTORY SUPPLEMENT

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

VICTORY SUPPLEMENT

No. 15,400 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 臨時増刊



The Historic Victory of Singapore

SINGAPORE has fallen! Let joy be unrestrained, for this is an event which will live in history for ages to come. Let us hail the new day which this victory will usher in for the untold millions of peoples of Southeast Asia. Let us give thanks to His Majesty, our Emperor, under whose benign rule this blessing has come to pass; let us give praises to the gallant men of our incomparable Army and Navy whose heroism has brought us this glory; let us give honor to the noble dead who have sacrificed their all that East Asia might be free!

This victory will go down in history as one of the most important of all time, for Singapore was the citadel which represented the quintessence of British power in the East. The world resounded with acclaim when we captured Port Arthur a generation ago, but the renown which has come to us today will surpass that which came to us then.

The fall of Singapore opens up a new vista in the grand strategy of the war. It means the emancipation of the down-trodden millions of Southeast Asia. The four centuries of Anglo-Dutch-American exploitation of this part of the world has ended. At last the inhabitants of this entire area will be able to work as free men to build a happier and more prosperous Greater East Asia of their own.

So let joy be unrestrained! Singapore has fallen! We have passed a landmark in history. We have altered the face of the earth. Let us give thanks and rejoice!

SINGAPORE VICTORY PUTS JAPAN'S ARMY AMONG WORLD IMMORTALS

JAPANESE ADVANCE FASTEST IN WORLD

Daily Pace of Imperial Forces In Malaya 20 Kilometers; Luzon Drive Also Rapid

The men of the glorious Imperial Army are now among the world's immortals. In a trifle more than two months, these forces have plunged through 700 miles of jungle which were adjudged impenetrable, to capture the citadel which their enemies had claimed to be invulnerable.

To conduct a mechanized whirlwind campaign through virgin jungle-land nearly 3,000 miles away from the home base simultaneously with other operations covering half of the surface of the Pacific is a feat unparalleled in the military annals of the world. These men have taken their places along with the military immortals of the world. Hannibal's men who with their elephants crossed the Alps. Ghengis Khan's legions who marched over the roof of the world through the Hindu Kush passes, and the German panzer troops who blitzkrieged through France are their comrades in fame.

Dazzling Victories

Japan's Malay campaign is of the same pattern as all the Japanese campaigns to date elsewhere. Hongkong by Christmas, Manila by the day after New Year's, entry into the city of Singapore on Kigensetsu or Empire Day, and now the complete occupation of the stronghold has been the spectacular time-table of Japan's advance. The wonder of the Japanese capture of Singapore becomes all the more dazzling when the difficulties of the Malay campaign are viewed in detail.

Since the first landing at Singora the Japanese Forces advanced to Johore Bharu at the rate of 20 kilometers a day, which is the fastest rate of progress made by an army in the history of the world. They effected their landing at Singora at 4:12 a.m. on December 8.

It is 1,100 kilometers by rail from Singora to Johore Bharu, and the Japanese Army covered the entire distance in the short time of 55 days. This gives an average of 20 kilometers a day. However, as the troops did not travel in a direct line, the distance they covered was actually much greater.

The Japanese advance in the Philippines was also very rapid, and the entire Philippines campaign lasted only 11 days. The Malay campaign lasted 55 days, and the maintenance of this rapid rate of progress for such a length of time has never been paralleled in the history of the world. Even the famed Blitzkrieg tactics of the Germans cannot compare with this lightning-like advance of the Japanese Forces. The German advance was, at best, only 19 kilometers a day.

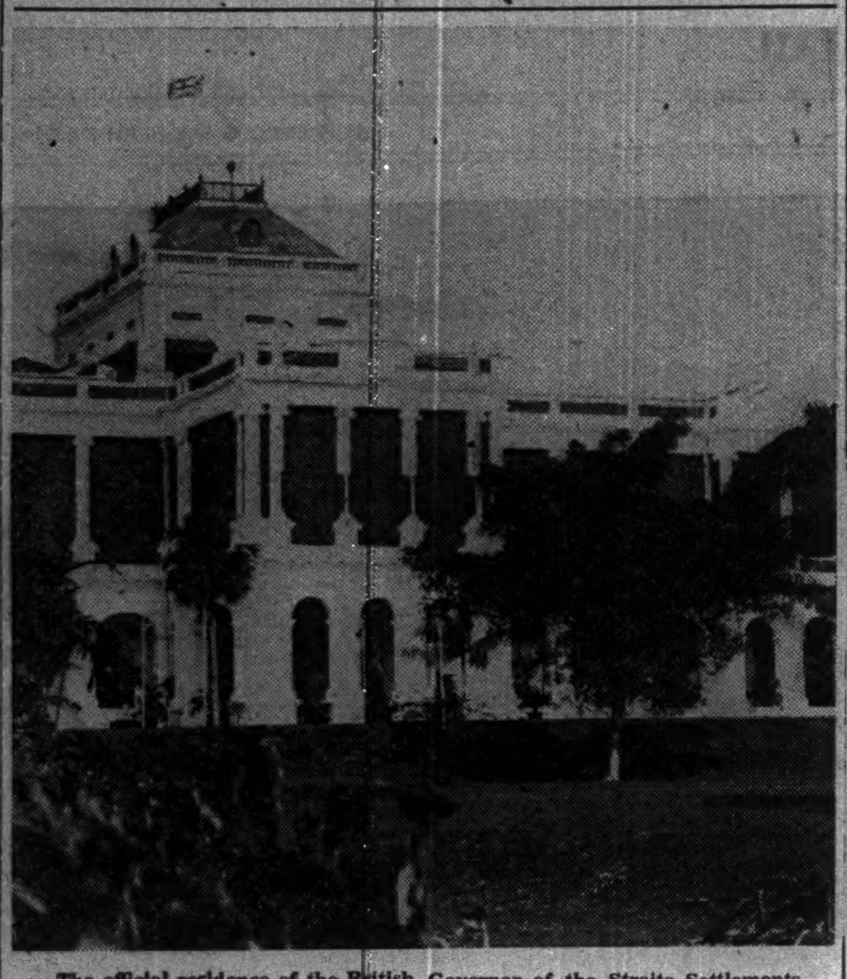
Several reasons have contributed to the achievement of this remarkable rate of advanced. First, the whole peninsula is covered by a network of splendid roads, and secondly the mechanized corps of the Imperial Army is the last word in perfect organization as well as in material. Thirdly, the enemy in their ignominious retreat left behind large numbers of tanks and motorcars, not a mention a considerable supply of gasoline. These were utilized by the Japanese Forces to hasten their rate of progress. Then finally, the climate, though hot, favored battle conditions, for this is the season of the northeast monsoon, and the days were comparatively dry.

The hardships endured by the Japanese Forces were beyond description. Not only had they to penetrate thick jungles, cross vast swamps, and battle with jungle fever, but they also had to repair more than 250 bridges which had been destroyed by the fleeing enemy. One of the detachments on the west coast once lost its way in the impenetrable fever-ridden jungle near Gemas, and had to wander about for several days without food or water.

Excluding skirmishes, the number of battles fought by the Japanese Forces amounts to 92, making an average of two battles a day. Immediately after landing at Kota Bharu, a small detachment attacked and burst through the Jitler Line. On all fronts, the Japanese scored overwhelming victories, and the first day's successes contributed greatly to the rapidity with which the Japanese Forces were able to advance southward. The enemy was forced to continually fall back, being unable to make a prolonged stand at any point. The occupation of Penang Island, of Taiping on December 23, of Ipoh on December 28, all showed that the British could not stem the relentless Japanese advance. The enemy hardly offered any resistance at all. After the occupation of Malacca, the State of Negri Sembilan was taken in a single day. The fiercest battles took place at Kampar on January 2, at Trolak, Sulim on January 4, and at Kuala Lumpur on January 11. The enemy were about 11,000 strong, and the strongest troops were placed in Perak. The main army was stationed at Kuala Lumpur, and another army was quartered at Kota Bharu. After the terrific defeat near Gemas, all the Indian troops surrendered, and as a result the fort of Singapore was defended by Brtish and Australian troops alone.

The whole campaign was carefully planned, the strategy and tactics followed being very unique. The cooperation between the land and air forces being chiefly the cause of the success of the Japanese Army. The troops that landed at Kota Bharu immediately seized the air base, and this made the later operations possible. The advance of the land troops was always accompanied by a corresponding advance of the air bases. The occupation of the Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur air bases drew Singapore within the range of effective bombing operations. Another noteworthy feature of the Malay campaign was the use of boats to convey the troops on the west coast to points in the rear of the enemy. The Japanese could thus strike from the rear as well as from the front, thus demoralizing the enemy. This is the first time in the history of warfare that such a strategy has been used, and was only possible because the Japanese are an insular race.

Where British Despots Ruled



The official residence of the British Governor of the Straits Settlements in Singapore.

Huge Political Significance Is Seen in Fall of Singapore

Complete Expulsion of Anglo-American Influence From Asia Changes World History

Simultaneously with marking the complete expulsion of Anglo-American influence from Asia and sealing the fate of Britain, the fall of Singapore clearly establishes Japan as an emancipator of the Asiatic peoples, creating thereby an occasion for the recompilation of world history.

A review of the Anglo-American political policy which enabled this bloc to invade and control Asia, reveals that sanguinery and aggressive methods were adopted from the very outset. Fortresses were constructed at every important position and stringent control was placed over all economic activities, such as banking, transportation, mining, factories, plantations, etc., in their overseas possessions.

Movements Suppressed

In other words, these two countries built up their fortunes at the supreme sacrifice of the weaker countries. All regional movements such as would serve toward liberating the Asiatic peoples were instantly suppressed, the leaders of such campaigns being crucified just as the Jews forced the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

Asiatic culture, supreme among all culture of mankind, has been trampled down through the long years that have witnessed Anglo-American domination. There is not one single page in the history of these aggressive nations which is not smeared with the blood of the Asiatic races.

The political ideal of the Asiatics, which is the highest and the deepest in the world, was seemingly replaced by Anglo-American economic and imperialistic ideals, but the day has come for its recovery through virtue of a great ideal which urged Japan to rise in arms in order to emancipate the peoples of Asia.

Tojo's Words Recalled

At this juncture, it would seem appropriate to recall the declaration in the Diet on January 21.

"The fundamental policy for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to enable the various nations and races in Greater East Asia to develop their respective traits and thus, to set up an order for their common prosperity based on the moral principles of the Japanese Empire," the Premier declared.

"The regions to be included in the above-mentioned bloc are extremely rich in natural resources, but this wealth has, for the last hundred years, been exploited for the sole benefit of the Anglo-American bloc and such operations haye hampered the cultural progress of these areas considerably.

"The task with which Japan is faced in establishing lasting peace and order in Greater East Asia and, subsequently, a new world order with the cooperation of friendly nations, under the lofty conception which will create a fresh leaf in the history of mankind, is indeed a gigantic and praiseworthy enterprise," he concluded.

To Restore Culture

As explained by Premier Tojo, the object of the Greater East Asia War is not simply for the acquisition of resources or for the constitution of economic interests, but also, to restore and protect the highest culture of the world and to crush Anglo-American imperialism.

The battles now being fought in the southern regions are a concentrated manifestation of a showdown between this great ideal and the aggressive political ideal of the Anglo-American countries. The Battle of Singapore, which has ended in an overwhelming and decisive victory for Japan, along with the fall of Hongkong and Manila, may be likened to the peal of bells heralding a bright and glorious future for Asia. The peal will echo in every nook and corner of the Asiatic countries and, it goes without saying, its political effect will cover a comprehensive area of the world.

In the course of another speech, the Premier clarified Japan's readiness to give the honor of independence to the Philippines and Burma. This promise is already taking shape in the Philippines through the institution of a new Government under the leadership of Jorge B. Vargas, the Mayor of Greater Manila, while in Burma, the Burmese and Indian troops, almost instantaneously with the advance of the Imperial Forces, began extending cooperation toward Japan, even starting a rebellion in the British army. The Premier's declaration did not consist of any idle words. It is being executed with the great power of the Japanese Empire.

To Be Defense Base

In another part of the Premier's address, he said: "In view of the fact that the Malay Peninsula has been a British colony and, consequently, a base for creating disturbances in East Asia, Japan will not only remove this source of calamity from its very roots but will convert it into a vital base for the defense of Greater East Asia." True to this declaration, this object has been accomplished with the reduction of Singapore by the Imperial Forces.

In short, Japan has occupied the vitally important center of Anglo-American aggression in Asia and will now quickly change it into an equally important base for the defense of Greater East Asia.

Compared with the Premier's truly dignified and impressive declaration in the Imperial Diet, incoherent arguments were shouted out in the British Parliament.

Sad State of Affairs

British Parliament could not be reconvened in London due to the intensive bombings of the Luftwaffe, so was forced to open at a remote corner of the British Isles. This caused great amusement among German Foreign Office authorities who stated: "Premier Tojo's speech in the Japanese Diet was really impressive, and this was in striking contrast to the situation in the British Parliament on the same day. Prime Minister Winston Churchill nervously pointed out that members of the House of Lords were indulged in discussions concerning the destiny of the British Empire when the fall of Singapore is becoming imminent. This is a sort of 'money play.' Today is historically a very significant day."

It will be interesting for us to see what sort of another "money play" they will stage now that they have lost Singapore. In Burma, Imperial troops are approaching Rangoon. The Burma blood transfusion route is in danger of being cut in the near future. Chungking thus will be marooned from the United States and Britain. Premier U. Saw of Burma was recently arrested by British authorities, but the anti-British movement in Burma threatens to become ever more intensive. The Burmese Education Minister, in his radio speech from Rangoon recently, attacked the oppressive rule of Britain and laughed at the weakness of British troops in that country. A large-scale anti-British movement is reported to be developing among the young men and priests of Tavoy and other districts. The movement to make Burma a Burma for the Burmese is growing more acute. These movements may take concerted action in cooperation with the Japanese troops in Burma and as a result Burma, as Premier Tojo declared, will eventually become emancipated from Britain.

Singapore is the gateway to the Indian Ocean. Its fall will have serious effects on India. With the further penetration of Japanese troops into Burma, a crisis which will see a splitting of the British Empire is rapidly approaching.

Australia Dumbfounded

Australia, which has been acting as a faithful servant of the British Empire, is in consternation at the fall of Singapore and the annihilation of the Netherlands East Indies fleet. England has expressed its inability to help Australia, while Australia has exclaimed that it does not like to see its land trampled upon by Japan as a sacrifice to England.

Premier Curtin of Australia suddenly changed his attitude following Roosevelt's declaration on January 27 in which the President announced America's preparedness to send troops to Australia, and declared Australia harbored no dissatisfaction with England. However, there is no denying the fact that Australia is leaning more to the United States than to England.

Britain, on which "the sun never sets" has now been reduced to an insignificant position in the world history, while Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun, will create new world history as leader of Greater East Asia.

Japan Frees Asia's People From Anglo-Saxon Tyranny

The fall of Singapore, viewed from a cultural angle, presents vigorous young Asia with a great opportunity to drive out all vestiges of a fast decaying Anglo-Saxon culture which for a long time has held all Asia under its sway.

Singapore has been noted as what may be termed an exhibition ground of races. Among its residents are as many as 59 Asiatic races, including Chinese, Indians and Malayans. Consequently the city boasts numerous places of worship, such as mosques, Buddhist temples and Christian churches. And for a century Anglo-Saxon exploitation has been imposed on all these people, retarding the progress of the civilization peculiar to the Asiatics for so many years. Now, however, these oppressed peoples have been released from a reign of tyranny through the brilliant military operations and great benevolence of the Imperial Forces. The fall of Singapore thus really marks a renascence for Asiatic culture, in which all southwestern Asiatics' cooperation will be required as an indispensable factor in the new movement.

Britain Kept People Backward

The word "culture" is used here for the sake of convenience as signifying enlightenment of two sides of daily life; one in a concrete sense comprising all modes of production as well as clothing, food and dwelling, and the other in a mental sense as a propelling force to bring about progress in regard to the abovementioned necessaries. Thus it can be seen that it is absolutely necessary that "things mental" be placed at the head of culture.

What is to be regretted in this connection is the fact that there are many illiterate people in southwestern Asia, this apparently being due to the evil influence of the Anglo-Saxons who tried to preserve the backwardness of the Asiatics for the former's convenience in lording it over the people.

The percentage of illiteracy among the native inhabitants of the southwestern regions of Asia are, according to the latest statistics, as follows:

Malaya	76
Burma	69
French Indo-China	97
Netherlands East Indies	93
India	90

Surprising figures to the layman but even more surprising to anyone interested in the promotion of education among all peoples of the world.

Japan Must Re-educate People

Japan fully realizes the keen need to help these unfortunate Asiatic peoples but at the same time Japan must endeavor to her utmost to "re-educate" those who have received their education in the Anglo-Saxon way in order that these persons completely erase the stain and take to pure Asiatic culture. The task will be hard but it is Japan's mission to realize just this with firm determination.

Along with this mental promotion of the most oppressed people of Asia, there is one imminent requirement in the material line—that their cultivation of the fields be administered to in a just and proper manner. Rice at present is produced in China, Burma, French Indo-China and Thailand at the rate of 10 quintals per hectare. Compared with the production rate in Japan of 39 quintals, the former is nearly four times less. This low production is also due to the Anglo-Saxon design to estrange these poor people as much as possible from their cultivation of rice which is the staple food of Asia.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the fall of Singapore is positively the first phase of the renascence of all Asiatic peoples.

JAPANESE PIONEERS ACTIVE IN JOHORE

First Iron Mine Developed By Koichiro Ishihara In 1919

The development of iron, tin and bauxite mines in Johore, which provide such indispensable materials for the prosecution of modern warfare, owes a great deal to the efforts of Japanese residents in that state.

Johore is the most important of all the states in Malaya from the economic point of view. Geographically speaking, the greater part of the state is covered with flat country, and there are a few jungles, which is typical of the Malay Peninsula. Paved automobile highways criss-cross the eastern and southwestern sections of the state through great rubber plantations which spread as far as the eye can see.

The rubber plantations in the whole of Malaya cover an area of 3,300,000 acres of which 1,000,000 acres are occupied by the plantations in Johore. The backbone of Malay industry consists of rubber, iron and bauxite. In 1936, Johore produced 575,700 tons of

(Continued on Page 10)

BRITISH DESPOTISM IN EAST ASIA ENDED

Capturing of Greatest Stronghold by Japanese Drives Out Pernicious Influence

The fall of Singapore means the disruption of Singapore's communications with the outside world, total loss of Britain's lucrative markets and the breaking up of Britain's despotic administrative policy in East Asia.

With Singapore's fall her communications with England, Australia, Canada and South Africa will be interrupted. Naturally, Burma will be placed in difficulty and the British influence in Thai will be lost.

However, the most important effect of the fall of Singapore to the British Empire is economic. That is to say, Britain will lose her territories of exploitation and will also lose the supply of oil, rubber, tin and other vital materials, which she used to obtain from the Netherlands East Indies and Borneo. Of course, her investments in Thai will be liquidated and trade with Thai and Malaya made through Singapore will naturally be curtailed. Even the rubber and tin resources in Malaya will be entirely lost.

Another result will be the breaking up of the clever British administrative policy in East Asia. British colonial administration was most successful in India because utmost attention was paid to India owing to her wealth of rich resources.

The scheme Britain played is devilish. She educated five million Indians and made them work under only 10,000 British officials. Military service was opened to the Indians and in 1919, it was made possible for an Indian to reach the rank of a regimental commander. So far, everything was satisfactory but riots occurred when the British promises were not fulfilled after the close of the first World War.

U.S. Exploitations Recent

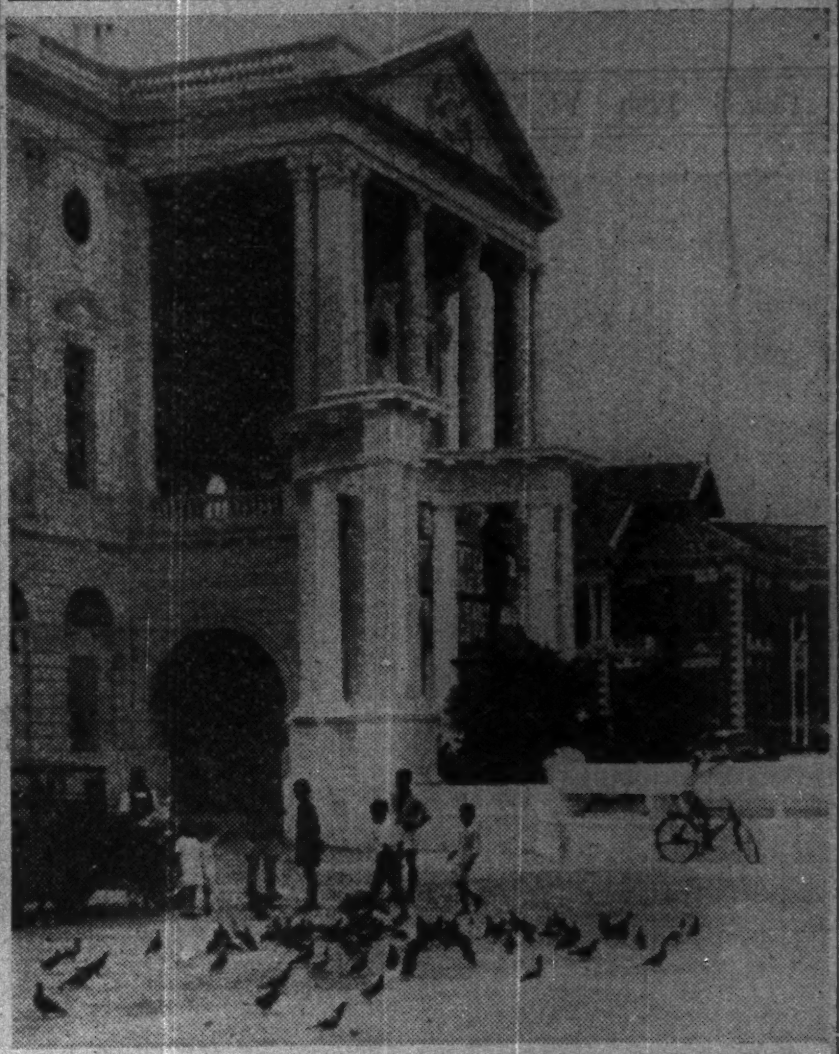
In contrast with Britain's intrigues and exploitations in East Asia, the invasion of the United States is quite recent and consequently, the American exploitation of the East Asian races is limited in comparison with the British activities.

The vast resources included within India, Australia and New Zealand are practically controlled by the British Empire, and even the Netherlands East Indies is actually exploited by Britain.

Although the Dutch came to East Asia after the Portuguese and Spani-

(Continued on Page 10)

No Longer Under British Rule



The Victoria Memorial Theater, in front of which is the statue of Sir Stamford Raffles. In the background is the Singapore Cricket Club.

Importance of Singapore Described as Incalculable

Surrounded by Most Fertile Areas in Universe It Is Center of World Shipping And Gateway to India

Singapore and the Malay Peninsula form the pivot connecting Asia and Africa with England. Shipping lines extend from Singapore to all directions and, traversing through vast areas, they form the life artery of the British Empire. One such shipping line runs from England to the western coast of India, via Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Suez and the Red Sea; another extends to the western coast of Africa and then rounds the Cape of Good Hope to join the first line, after running northward along the East African coast. This second line eventually reaches Burma, and then via the Malacca Straits to Singapore.

Also from Singapore, a line runs to Hongkong, former British base for controlling China, and another to Port Darwin, Australia, after touching at the Netherlands East Indies, and also one to New Zealand.

Thus, Singapore is surrounded by the most fertile areas in the world, and is the center of the world's shipping lines. In 1938, ships that entered Singapore totaled 16,000,000 tons, and the port was the fourteenth most important among the 34 leading ports of the world. Cargoes trans-shipped at Singapore incidentally, reached the largest quantity in the world.

Singapore is the gate to the Indian Sea; and the fortresses there boast 18-inch guns, the largest of the kind in the world, all facing seaward, for the purpose of defending the Indian Ocean. The British called the Indian Ocean their own lake because they had Singapore, so the great significance attached to the fatal blow to the British Empire in the fall of Singapore may be fully realized when the position the Indian Ocean area occupies in the British Empire is taken into consideration.

The main territories constituting the British Empire are mostly located around the Indian Ocean—India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Burma, Malaya and Somaliland are all in this area wherein Britain has invested 1,200,000,000 pounds sterling. British investments in 1938 in the areas supplying important materials were as follows:

Area	Amount (million pounds)	Percentage
North America	211.8	23
South America	75.0	8.2
Europe	306.4	33.3
Asia	157.2	15.4
Africa	63.0	6.8
Oceania	121.9	13.3

Of the above, investments in Europe are now handled by Germany and Italy, while in Asia, Japan is responsible for the majority of investments, so now that Singapore has been captured the "British lake" is controlled by the Japanese Navy and it will not be difficult to soon gain control of Oceania, India and Africa. When this is brought about, the export of materials to England from these points will be reduced to one-third.

The importance of products obtained in East Asia and within the Indian Ocean region can be judged from the percentage of supply of war necessities, provisions and clothing materials that England obtained from these areas in 1939 which are as follows:

Article	From	Unit 1,000 tons	Pct. to total import (%)
Wheat	Australia	673.2	13
Rice	Burma and others	116	85
Beef	Australia & others	169	24
Pork	Australia & others	38	42
Mutton	Australia & others	267	78
Butter	Australia & others	203	46
Cheese	Australia & others	91	63
Sugar	Australia & others	432	20.5
Tea	East Asia	19	95
Wool	East Asia	283	61
Cotton	India	81	14

The percentage of industrial raw materials East Asia and the Indian Ocean area supplied to England, is rubber 96.4 per cent, tungsten 80 per cent, chrome 13 per cent, manganese 72 per cent, mica 52 per cent, Manila hemp 100 per cent, jute 100 per cent, quinine 100 per cent, lead 60 per cent, and oil 25 per cent. These war necessities and provisions will not be supplied to England any more.

Particularly rubber and tin, which are most important materials for war requirements are produced in large quantities in Malaya which is now occupied by the Japanese Forces. The rubber production in Malaya in 1937 was 467,829 tons, or 40.1 per cent of the world's production (1,139,800 tons).

Britain invested $1,200,000,000 in rubber cultivation in Malaya. The Netherlands East Indies produces rubber to the extent of some 30 per cent of the world's output. So when this total production is put together, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies control about 90 per cent of the world's rubber production.

The Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo produce 70 per cent of the world's output of tin. In 1939 world tin production was 183,700 tons, of which Malaya produced 30.4 per cent, occupying the first position in the world. The tin refining plants at Singapore are the best and largest in the world, and handle not only the entire amount of ore produced in Malaya, but also quantities produced in the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Thailand, British India, Australia, South Africa and Alaska. The world's tin production during 1927 was as follows:

	Tons
Malaya	71,940
Bolivia	46,470
Netherlands East Indies	36,330
Nigeria	10,890
Thailand	18,500
Belgium Congo	13,000
Total	197,130

Thus it can be seen that the British Empire controlled the best tin mines and refining plants in the world, and shipped refined tin from Singapore to all parts of the world. The United States was the greatest destination of tin shipments from Singapore, taking up 78 per cent of the quantity exported in 1940. Rubber shipped to the United States in 1939 was 54 per cent of the total export of 553,300 tons.

The United States depended on the South Seas areas for the supply of 98 per cent of her rubber requirements, of this quantity 60 per cent coming from British Malaya and 26 per cent from the Netherlands East Indies. Of about 1,000,000 tons of rubber produced in the world, the United States consumes 500,000 to 600,000 tons. The world tin production is about 200,000 tons, and of this the United States consumes 90,000 tons in wartime. Tin imported into the United States within the past five years consisted of 81 per cent from the southern areas, 70 per cent of this supply coming from British Malaya.

Seventy-five per cent of the Manila hemp used in the United States is supplied from Mindanao, the Philippines, while in 1940 America's import of this product totaled 58,000 tons. For the supply of quinine, the United States depends on the Netherlands East Indies for 99.4 per cent of her needs. The United States has also depended on Asia for the supply of antimony, chrome, copra, raw silk, and tungsten.

The shipments of these necessities have now become impossible, and the loss of such materials will necessarily mean the fatal destruction of the fighting strength of the British Empire and the United States.

The Manchester Guardian, in its issue of January 23, said that the loss of British Malaya would mean the loss of the Singapore fortress and at the same time the loss of the greatest treasure storehouse of the British Empire, and that the effect of such a loss would be very serious, as the British Empire has invested several hundred million pounds sterling in the rubber and tin industries in Malaya, and has, furthermore, only been able to maintain her purchasing power with the American dollar by exporting the products of this area.

The British people already know fully what a fatal blow the British Empire has received now that Malaya is lost but to cover up their predicament insist that the fall of Singapore is not important, stressing that the

(Continued on Page 3)

FUTURE OPERATIONS IN WAR PREDICTED

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta Gives Hint of Developments After Singapore's Fall

Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, of the Army Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters, made the following statement concerning the situation which will develop following the fall of Singapore:

"The fall of Singapore means an important turning-point in strategy. The South China Sea has come under the complete control of Japan and with it this country has now enough room for the maneuverability of its Army, Navy and Air Forces. This will enable Japan to carry out positive campaigns. Studying the value of Singapore from a military viewpoint, it can be said that the Japanese Army will be able to display its great attacking power to Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and Chungking. Chungking will be exposed to the fury of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces. The Burma route will be practically intercepted in the near future, and India, which is a large British treasure house, will be similarly situated. Britain will have to busy itself for the defense of India under the circumstances. This will without a doubt affect its military operations in Europe.

"Even the British army and air forces in the Syria and Iraq sectors, and its navy and air forces in the Mediterranean will be restricted. It is probable that Germany and Italy will act in concert against the weak spots of the British fighting forces. When Japan directs its active operations eastward, the Netherlands East Indies will fall under Japan's control. Meanwhile, links in the Anglo-Australian chain will also be cut, and Australia in such an eventuality, will be forced to rely upon the United States, with the result that Australia's political connections with Britain will be automatically ended. From such a viewpoint, the fall of Singapore will effect a great change regarding the world situation.

"It is not believed likely, however, that the United States and Britain will surrender as a result of Singapore's fall. Their policy of emphasizing a joint front against the Axis Powers on a sustained basis will not change. According to press cables, the United States and Britain are apparently directing the guiding policy of their war against Germany. They may well do so in view of the fact that England is regarding its war with Germany as more serious than that with Japan. To the United States, also, the Atlantic is of greater importance than the Pacific. That country is anxiously pondering whether it will be attacked by Germany by way of Brazil through Africa, and this may be prompting the United States to concentrate on its operations with Germany.

"With the fall of Singapore, India will be directly menaced and this will hinder the enemy strategy to a great degree. However, the enemy countries still retain vast resources, and, even if their navies have been given serious blows by Japan, they have still their main naval forces. On the basis of a sustained warfare, they are planning to build more ships and airplanes. As is clearly seen in President Roosevelt's message, the United States is prepared to increase armaments. If the total plan embodied in it may not be realized, armaments near the original plan may be aimed for. Viewed in this light, the fall of Singapore means great advantages to Japan, but we must be prepared as this only means the end of the vanguard battle, with the decisive and concentrated battle yet to take place. Inattention is a great foe, and we must gird our loins in preparation for a sustained war with the final object of throttling the last breath of the United States and Britain.

"This is a war of fighting and construction at the same time. It has been said that Germany is fattening while fighting. This also must be the case with Japan. There was a time when it was thought that it would take 10 years for construction after war was over, but these days are changed. Japan must set about the task of reconstruction immediately following battles. It must strengthen itself during battle. This is the guiding concept of modern warfare. Such being the case, war must be carried out through mobilization of wisdom and ability to the fullest extent.

"Of course, the first line of military operations is the most important, and, as the sphere of military operation is widening, alien influence must be wiped out, and Japan must tighten its coils around the necks of the enemy. This war, therefore, is hardly a matter of the mere viewpoint of defense of the Chinese Continent, but of greater magnitude, and Japan must play the larger game studying the world's atlas. The people must also open their eyes to the wide range of possibilities and march forward undaunted toward the final goal of bright hopes and unanimous solidarity."

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK FOLLOWS BRILLIANT WAR ACHIEVEMENTS AS NEW ORDER COMES TO ASIA

Hongkong and Malay Peninsula to Be Made This Country's Bases for Defense of Greater East Asia Sphere

WAR DISCLOSES STRENGTH OF YAMATO RACE

Americans and British, May Be Adept at Fabricating Stories, But They Cannot Fake Singapore's Fall

Singapore, citadel of the so-called A.B.C.D. front organized by such insolent countries as the U.S., Great Britain and the Netherlands, has fallen at last, being unable to withstand the furious onslaughts of the attacking troops. Its fall has been realized in only a brief period. However skilful the Americans and British may be in fabricating demagogic stories for world-wide publicity, they are not in a position now to deny this epoch-making event of the fall of Singapore. They also have been releasing spiteful reports to the effect that although Japan is strong in military warfare, this country is clumsy in operations during times of peace and in administrative affairs. This also, however, has proved to be only malicious propaganda. The real strength of the Yamato race, which stands for the establishment of permanent peace of mankind, is being clearly manifested in connection with this gigantic war.

Japan's constructive operations in the occupied areas are under way in full swing with successful results along with brilliant military achievements. Residents in the occupied areas best realize this fact, as they are eye-witnesses of the great work being undertaken. Constructive operations are being pushed on the basis of ideals manifested at the time of the founding of the Japanese Empire and on the policy of building up a Greater East Asia, which was made public at home and abroad shortly after the outbreak of this war.

With the fall of Singapore, Japan's strategic position in East Asia has now become firmly established and consolidated. The significance of this fact must be fully realized by all nations in Greater East Asia.

Political Construction

Japan will never lay down its arms until the United States and Britain have completely surrendered, but will fight out the last issue with grim determination. In this connection, Japan's policy of political construction, as was recently announced by the Government, can be epitomized as follows:

(1) Areas necessary for Japan to defend the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be secured by Japan itself. Especially, Hongkong and the Malay Peninsula will be made Japan's bases for defense of Greater East Asia, since these for many years have been British hotbeds for disturbing East Asia.

(2) When the entire Filipino nation comes forward to cooperate with Japan and really understands Japan's intentions and is willing to form itself into the wing of the Greater East Asia construction project, Japan shall give it independence. The same attitude will be adopted toward Burma.

(3) If the Netherlands East Indies and Commonwealth of Australia continue to maintain their attitudes of resistance against Japan, as is now the case, Japan will not hesitate to crush them without compunction. However, if their peoples, understanding Japan's real will, come forward to cooperate, Japan will assist them and take their welfare and development into full consideration.

(4) If the Chungking regime does not awaken from its misdirected dream, Japan will inflict a crushing blow to it through positive military operations.

The fundamental policy to be adopted by Japan in the political construction of the territories to be involved in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has thus been made clear and definite by the above-mentioned four items. To refer further to concrete operations now progressing in the occupied areas, they can be summarized as follows:

(a) Military administration is now enforced over all the occupied regions and construction work necessary as a prerequisite for the successful execution of the war has already been undertaken. This is in preparation for large-scale construction in the future. Japan also is following a policy of expanding the sphere by appointing advisers from among private quarters, as soon as systems for defense and peace preservation are established. In this connection, the Imperial Army has appointed prominent civilians such as Hidejiro Nagata, Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa as advisers to enlist their support for the reconstruction of occupied areas. The Imperial Navy, too, has sought the services of such prominent civilians as Ginjiro Fujihara, Kakichi Takeuchi, Ryuta Ono, Iwao Yamazaki and Aiichiro Fujiyama as advisers on maritime matters. This fact amply speaks Japan's policy toward the occupied regions. It also must be noted that eight Japanese guiding officials, assistant guiding officials, and advisers were recently appointed to supervise the various administrative units of the Provisional Government of the Philippines. These civilians will participate in a policy of economic construction which will be explained later. Japan also pursues a policy of permitting the inhabitants of occupied areas to participate in and support the construction of these areas, if they cooperate through their real understanding of Japan's will. When Japan's military administration is withdrawn in the future, existing organizations will be utilized as far as possible. This can be seen from a declaration of the Japanese Government.

(b) It has already been explained that Japan will secure and dispose of the regions important for defense, but, as regard other regions, this country is pursuing a policy of adopting appropriate steps in conformity with the development of the war situation, taking racial traditions, culture and other factors into full consideration.

(c) Religion, national customs and habits of people indigenous to their respective regions will be respected as far as possible, so that they will enjoy culture appropriate to them as members of the co-prosperity sphere. Especially, religion will be highly respected.

The above-mentioned policy to be adopted by Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Sphere owes its origin to the great spirit embodied in the founding of the Japanese Empire. To be more explicit, the policy is to allow all nations and races in Greater East Asia to seek their proper places and to consolidate their order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on Japan's original moral principle. The regions which are to be included in this construction are endowed with abundant natural resources, but, as a result of the century-old exploitation by the United States and Britain, the development of their culture has been miserably hampered.

Japan now is undertaking an unprecedentedly colossal enterprise of establishing the foundation of lasting peace in Greater East Asia with a new policy that will mark an epoch in the history of humanity, and then of securing a new world order in concert with Germany, Italy and other allied countries.

Economic Construction

Let us look at the work of economic construction Japan is carrying on in Greater East Asia.

There is nothing really remarkable in the fact that the economy of the wide area comprising Greater East Asia is being constructed with Japan as the center. As is a matter of general knowledge, the economy of this wide area will be exclusive bloc economy—it will be economy which will make it possible for the various countries of Greater East Asia to find their proper place and for the 1,000,000,000 people of these countries to live in contentment, peace and prosperity together.

The economy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be guided by Japan with its comprehensively planned economy, the aim of which is to bring about the construction of a high degree self-sufficient national defense state in Greater East Asia.

Thus, under the plan for the construction of Greater East Asia economy, Greater East Asia, which has been a "Have Not", is being converted with lightning speed into "Have" Greater East Asia.

Exactly what manner of economic construction does Japan propose to undertake in Greater East Asia while at the same time conducting hostilities over a wide area?

The answer to this question will be found in an announcement covering the policy of economic construction in Greater East Asia which was made by Government authorities within only 50 days from the commencement of the war. There are four principles governing this policy which are listed:

1. To secure resources of materials essential to the conduct of war.
2. To prevent the outflow of resources in the southern region to countries hostile toward Japan.
3. To establish a system under which the forces conducting military operations will be able to supply their own requirements.
4. To induce established industries in the southern region to cooperate with Japan.

As has been clarified by the Government, these measures will be provisional and become effective at the present phase of the War of Greater East Asia. As for the definite program for constructing Greater East Asia, the Government has promised to publish its stand after it has completed preparations for its execution.

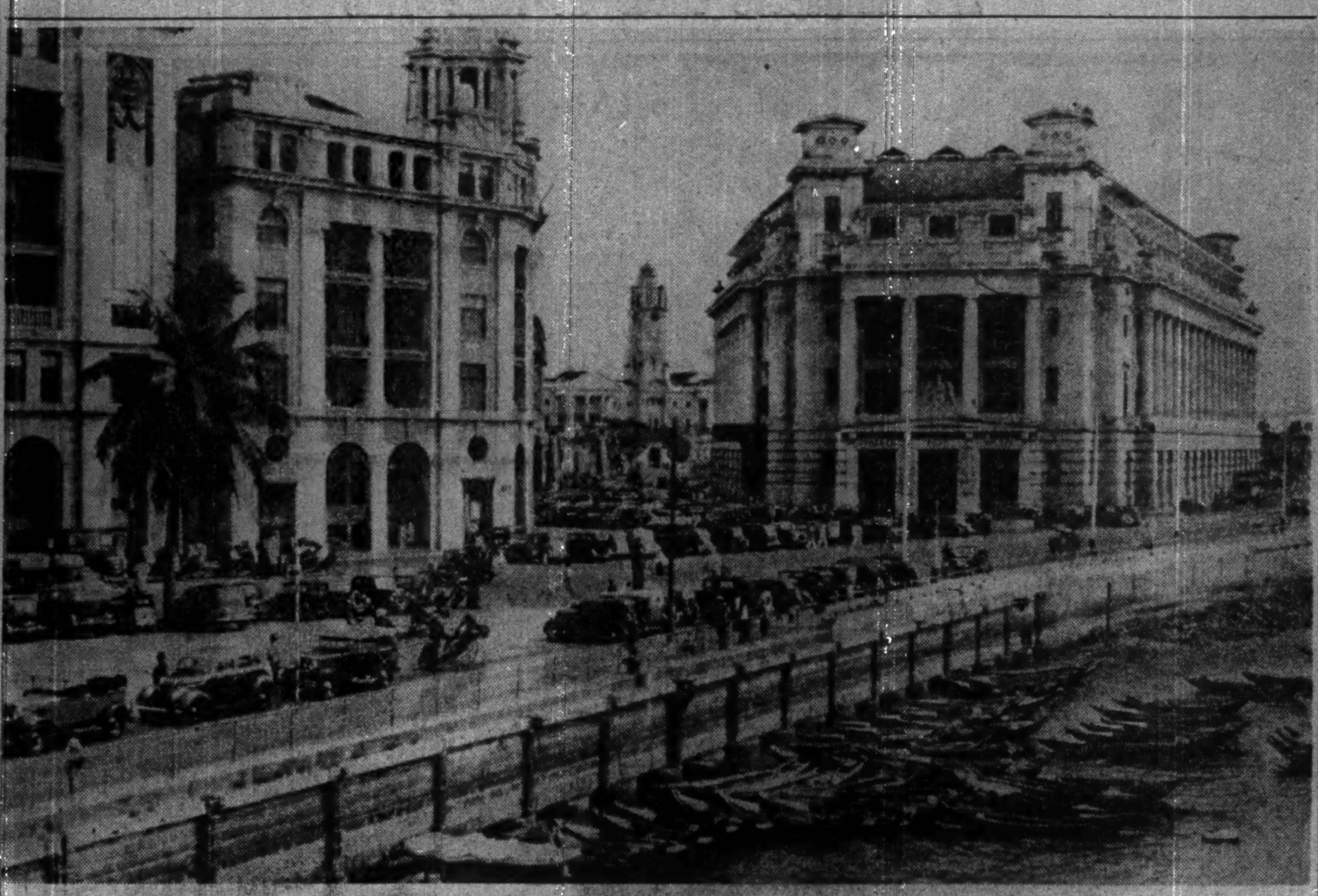
In explaining the concrete plans it has for effectuating these four principles, of the policy for economic construction in the southern region, it stressed its determination and conviction to obtain a materials mobilization plan which would assure a Japanese victory in the war. Some of the lines which will be followed in establishing such a materials mobilization plan are:

1. Plans for determining which of the resources of the southern region should take precedence over another in development and exploitation will be fixed by the central authorities in the light of the development of the war. In so doing, consideration will be given to the degree of urgency of the demand for these resources and the condition of transportation. All important materials which have been acquired or developed in the various southern areas will be incorporated into the materials mobilization program. Thus, the use of these materials will be regulated under a comprehensive plan to insure that they will be put to the most effective use for the State.

2. As for oil, mining, agriculture and forestry in the southern region, it will be arranged that the development of these resources be undertaken by

(Continued on Page 10)

Some of Singapore's Important Modern Buildings



A view from Clifford Pier, showing, on the left, the building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and, on the right, the Fulerton Building, containing the G.P.O., the Singapore Club, and certain government offices.

Fall of Singapore Changes World's History

Japan Has Driven British and Americans From Face of Pacific

Ever since Singapore began to figure in the history of the East, men of foresight have declared that control of this strategic point would mean mastery of the Pacific. More recently, Field Marshal Lord Roberts stated that Singapore would determine the history of the world and now, with the Japanese conquest of Singapore these political prophecies have been fulfilled. Japan has driven the British and the Americans from the face of the Pacific. Not only that, Japan is about to erase the names of America and Britain from the pages of history.

To the British, Singapore was not only a base of extraterritorial designs on the Pacific, but also a fortress defending the Indian Ocean. "The Indian Ocean is a British lake" was a favorite expression of British statesmen and with the exception of Canada, all the most vital British possessions were centered around the Indian Ocean. These were India, the treasure vault of the British, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Malaya, Somaliland, Tanganyika and Kenya.

Ready to Stake All

The life of Britain was bound up with the wealth of raw materials produced in these lands so it was no wonder that Britain should stake everything on the defense of the routes joining the homeland with these areas round the Indian Ocean. These routes may be classified as follows:

Oceanic routes:

(a) England - Gibraltar - Malta - Alexandria - Aden - Bombay - Colombo - Trincomali - Singapore - Port Darwin - Sydney - Auckland.

(b) England - Gibraltar - Freetown - Simonstown - Port Luiz - Colombo.

Air routes:

(a) England - Gibraltar - Malta - Alexandria - Baghdad - Basra - Bahrein Is. - Karachi - Bombay - Madras.

(b) England - Bombay - Malta - Alexandria - Cape Town.

Took Ten Years

Thus the importance of Singapore is at once apparent. Britain spent more than £10,000,000 and took more than 10 years to complete the defenses of Singapore and the fortress not only defended the British trade routes in the East, but also formed the base of hostile operations against Japan. Witness, for instance, the designs of the ABCD ring against Japan. In November, 1940, the Headquarters of the British East Asia forces was established at Singapore, and the Supreme Commander was Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham. Since then, British aggression against Japan began to increase with the passing of the days.

On the other hand, American designs centered around the rich lands of Malaya and the Dutch Indies, and American military strategy aimed at Singapore, thus the U.S. route of invasion of the Pacific followed three courses:

(a) The northern path of invasion
San Francisco - Bremerton - Dutch Harbor.

(b) The central path of invasion
San Francisco - Hawaii - Midway - Wake - Guam - Manila - Hongkong.

(c) The southern path of invasion
San Francisco - Phoenix - New Caledonia - Port Darwin - Batavia - Singapore.

America had as much reason to strengthen the ABCD ring as Britain herself, and she continually reinforced her troops stationed within the sphere bounded by the Singapore-Hongkong-Manila-Port Darwin line.

Must Hold Singapore

The Churchill-Roosevelt talks on the Atlantic or at Washington, and the conferences held at Singapore, Manila Hongkong, Rangoon, Canberra, Chungking and Batavia had but one motive. This, in the words of Churchill, was: "Whatever the circumstances, however serious our reverses may be, we must hold on to Singapore."

On December 8, 1941, Japan, in self-defense, had to rise in arms, and within a single month she had succeeded in breaking the ABCD ring. The tactics of the British then became panic stricken. Brooke-Popham was removed from office, and Paunell substituted in his place. East Asia became the southwest Pacific War Area, and General Wavell was substituted for Paunell, the latter and two American officers being placed under Wavell.

Controls Western Pacific

Meanwhile, Japan marched forward unchecked and the conquests of the Imperial Forces are too numerous and well known to need repetition. Japan has gained complete control of the Western Pacific, has severed the central path of American invasion, and obtained the mastery of the Australian seas, which she renamed the Sea of Greater East Asia. Australia will not remain British much longer, and this conquest of Singapore will mark the beginning of the downfall of British Australia. In other words, the fall of Singapore marks the beginning of a new volume in the history of the world.

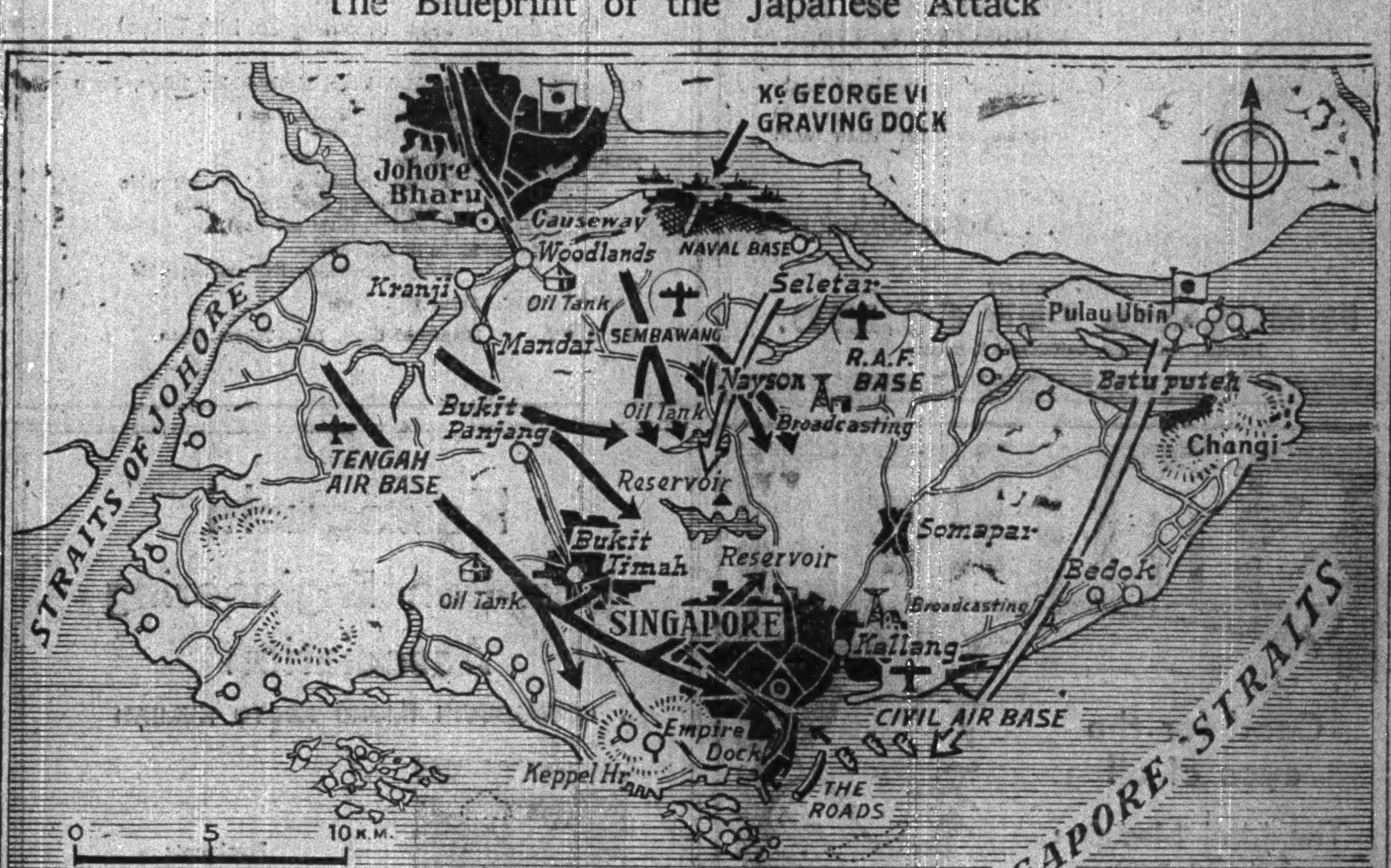
Under the lightning onslaughts of the Japanese, Wavell can do one of two things: Desert the Netherlands East Indies as he deserted Malaya and Burma, and run for his life, or surrender to the Japanese. Australia is severed from all contact with England, and she can rely only on American aid to save her from destruction. But in view of Japan's supremacy in the Greater East Asia Sea, America cannot send any aid to Australia. Moreover, after losing the Philippines, America turned her attention to the Atlantic, and is trying to strengthen her forces there. Australia is therefore left solitary and desolate. Almost as large as Europe, it has a population scarcely greater than that of the Kanto area in Japan. Australia cannot fight. She has to surrender.

Burma's Fall Seen

With Singapore as their base, the Japanese Forces can concentrate their full strength on Burma, and with the cooperation of the Thai army the fall of Burma is inevitable. Control of Burma will isolate the Chungking

(Continued on Page 10)

The Blueprint of the Japanese Attack



How Singapore Island was attacked and consolidated can be readily seen from the above map. The city itself, lying at the extreme southern coast, was protected by a ring of defense works covering virtually the entire island.

To the north can be seen Johore Bharu where the Imperial Forces made their preparations for the assault. Connecting it with the island is the famous Johore Causeway which was blown up by the retreating British but soon repaired by the Japanese Army engineers.

East of the causeway lies the much-touted naval base rendered meaningless since the destruction of the British Asiatic fleet in the early days of the war.

An R.A.F. base and the broadcasting station can be seen to the southeast of the naval base.

Near the western end of the island is the Tengah air base, occupied by the Japanese Forces which crossed the western end of the Straits of Johore on February 8, the first day of the attack on the island.

NAVY PLAYS SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN HISTORIC SINGAPORE SIEGE; OPENED WAY FOR ARMY ACTION

Sinking of Prince of Wales and Repulse Sealed Fate of British Citadel In East Asia

AIRTIGHT BLOCKADE PUT INTO FORCE

Crushing of American and Dutch Fleets Also Contributed Vastly to Successful Operations Of Land Forces

The fate of Singapore was sealed when the avowedly invincible Prince of Wales and Repulse, mainstays of the British fleet in East Asia waters, were sunk by the Imperial Navy Air Force. Its doom was brought nearer when the Dutch-U.S. combined fleet was utterly decimated off Java by the air arm of our glorious Navy on February 6.

Thus, although the task of capturing Singapore and occupying it devolved mainly on the Army, the Navy by no means played an insignificant part in this campaign. Its incessant pounding of the enemy air bases on the peninsula and the isle of Singapore itself and the surrounding islands of the great Sunda area contributed not a little to the Singapore victory.

Navy Support Needed

Without the arduous and onerous efforts of the Navy to keep open the lines of communication in the rear of the land forces, much trouble could have been wrought by the enemy naval forces and their air support.

No doubt, too, the Japanese Navy blockaded Singapore from the sea, so that no reinforcements could be sent by water, even if some little aid might slip in from the Netherlands East Indies across the Malacca Straits, which, it is to be imagined, also is under the thumb of the Japanese Naval Forces.

The sinking of the United States aircraft carrier, believed to be of the Lexington class, in waters somewhere west of Hawaii on January 12, in addition to the historic feat at Pearl Harbor, may be regarded as having contributed in no small measure to the successful operations of the Japanese land forces on the Malay Peninsula. The same may be claimed for the repulsing and frustration of the United States naval attack on the Marshal Islands.

The contribution made by these naval actions to the capture of Singapore will become clear when the difficulties that are being faced by the United States strategic authorities are mentioned.

Admits Impossibility

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., former chief of staff of the United States Fleet, wrote in the Washington Daily Mail on February 3 that it had now become impossible for the U.S.-British allied forces to find any military air-bases in the southern Pacific, not to speak of dispatching a large fleet or of sending an air force to East Asia.

"Until we have an air force superior to the Japanese, it would be idiotic to expose American warships to the attacks of Japanese planes," Admiral Stirling said in this article. "For, it is certain that the Japanese will extend their air bases from Manila to the Dutch East Indies, Singapore and Burma.

Two Air Routes

"The United States must use aircraft carriers against such land bases. As German submarines are operating on the Atlantic near our shores, we must keep our aircraft carriers on that side of our seaboard. Somehow we must secure land bases on the southern Pacific. But with the Japanese making such a terrific advance southward, this is growing more and more difficult.

"What remains to us, therefore, are the two air routes, one via Alaska and the other via southern Pacific to Australia. But the northern route would be impossible to negotiate unless the Soviet Union joined the war on our side. The Australian route also seems difficult because the Japanese will probably capture the islands in the neighborhood likely to become bases between the United States and Australia.

"The sole course open to us, thus, is to use the bases which Australia itself can offer us. The first duty of the Anglo-American Navy, consequently, would be to protect the warships and aircraft that are to be dispatched to Australia. The supply route to the southern Pacific will be most important hereafter. Present indications are that we can turn to the offensive only in 3-5 years from now."

No Relief Possible

Thus, so long as the Japanese Navy held the southern Pacific routes by air and water, neither the United States nor Britain could send reinforcements to Singapore to relieve the 30,000 British trapped on the isle. Not only from the standpoint of keeping open the lines of communication in the rear and of securing various advantages for the general conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, it was also important for the capture of Singapore to destroy the military establishments on the various islands scattered over the southwestern Pacific from Burma to New Zealand and up to Hawaii or to occupy them.

The Navy has been constantly on the alert against enemy warships or transports reaching Singapore or operating against Japanese warships, transports or bases, as may be seen from the following Imperial Headquarters communique of February 7:

310,000 Tons Sunk

"Since the commencement of hostilities up to January 31, the Imperial Navy has sunk a total of 29 enemy submarines, it has been confirmed. It has also sunk 52 enemy ships totaling 310,000 tons."

The presence of a United States-Netherlands combined fleet on the seas around Singapore would have proved quite obnoxious to the land forces operating at Singapore. This the Imperial Navy decided to remove. The result of its efforts was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on February 6:

Launched Terrific Attack

"An Imperial Navy Air Force unit on February 4, while in search of enemy warships following the near-annihilation of the Netherlands East Indies air force the previous day, encountered the main force of the enemy fleet accompanied by a number of destroyers 30 miles south of the island of Kangeang on the Java Sea. The Japanese immediately launched a terrific attack and after several hours of fighting instantly sunk one Netherlands cruiser of the Java type, heavily damaged the Netherlands cruiser De Ruyter which sank soon thereafter, damaged another Netherlands cruiser of the Java type as well as an American cruiser of the Marblehead type and also sunk a 5,000-ton enemy vessel.

"The enemy fleet, especially the main strength of the Netherlands East Indies fleet operating against us in the southwestern Pacific area, has been virtually wiped out as the result of this battle. In this naval battle we lost one plane."

A later report revealed that the damage to the enemy fleet had been severer and that another cruiser, that of the Tromp type, had also been wrecked.

Air Raid Conducted

On February 3, the Imperial Navy Air Force, which has become master of the air over the entire area comprising the Macassar, Java, Flores, Molucca and Banda Seas, carried out a major air raid on Sourabaya, Malang and other principal air bases on the island of Java and shot down or destroyed on the ground 85 enemy planes. In this attack, the greater part of the enemy air force was wiped out. In the three days since February 1, the Imperial Navy Air Force operating in the same sector sunk three ships of 6,000 tons, 3,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively.

The danger of allowing the enemy to retain their air bases on Java was patent especially when the fighting on Singapore was reaching its climax. For, one of the chief reasons for the success of the Japanese land forces on Malaya and on Singapore was the complete supremacy of the air which the Japanese enjoyed. Thus before launching the general offensive on the last stronghold of British Imperialism in East Asia, the Navy Air Force and the Army Air Force incessantly blasted the Singapore air bases and other military establishments, so as to emasculate the enemy forces.

Thus the destruction of 85 enemy planes in so short a time before the Singapore crisis must be considered to have contributed more than the mere number may imply.

In a modern total war, everything counts. The brilliant contributions of the Navy to the success of the Army in Malaya are something one must not fail to appreciate.

Singapore Importance Called Incalculable

(Continued from Page 2)

outcome of the North African battle and the resistance against Germany is more decisive. But when the British Empire loses, one after another, such vast resources which form its life line, it is evident that its resisting force in North Africa and against Germany will be greatly reduced.

The great material strength on which the United States and Great Britain have depended so much has become hopeless. On the other hand, Japan has already secured the vast quantities of tin, rubber and iron to be found in Malaya, while she has also occupied Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and other important strategic points in Greater East Asia. Thus by control of these vast important resources, the supply of war materials, foodstuffs and clothing materials from these areas will be developed into an unlimited motive power for the execution of the Greater East Asia War.

Greatest Variety of Fruits Fills Markets of Singapore

Bananas, Pineapples, Plantains, Mangos, Durians Interspersed Among Apples, Oranges

Of all the fruit markets in the world, those of Singapore are famous for having the greatest variety of fruit. This advantage is attributed to the fact that fruits from temperate lands can be brought to Singapore in cold storage, whereas Malayan fruits cannot be thus transported to foreign lands without impairing their flavor.

Thus it happens that oranges from China, apples from Japan and Canada, peaches and Sunkist oranges from California, dates from Egypt, and grapes from the Mediterranean lands were, up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, laid in tempting heaps on the fruit counters with Malayan bananas and plantains, pineapples, durians, mangos, mangosteens, rambutans, langsats, mata-kuchings, nankas, etc.

The King of Fruits

The title of King of Fruits is keenly contested for by the banana, the durian and the mango. However, opinion is divided, but the Malays themselves regard the durian as the rightful monarch of the fruit-world. Whereas there is only one kind of durian, the mango has several varieties, and the banana has over a thousand species.

The durian is a large fruit, about the size of a man's head, and grows on trees that are more than 150 feet high. The outer rind is thick, and is covered with hard spikes. The Malays have a superstition that if a wrong-doer stands beneath a durian tree, a durian is sure to fall on his head and kill him. The fruit is so hard that a hatchet is required to break it open. The interior is divided into several compartments, which are packed tight with soft, creamy meat. The seeds are large, and can be eaten when boiled.

But the durian has one disadvantage, it gives off a very strong odor when it is opened, and this usually deters beginners from giving the fruit a trial. But once a man has eaten a durian, the once repugnant odor becomes a most tempting perfume, and he can never smell the fruit without feeling the most irrisistible desire to taste it as well. The durian has very invigorating qualities, and raises the body temperature after it has been eaten. It is a common belief among all durian connoisseurs that it is fatal to drink strong liquor after eating a durian.

Belong to Same Family

The banana runs into more than a thousand species, and the larger variety are known as plantains. Scientists have endeavored to differentiate between them, but there is no essential difference, and banana or plantain, they all belong to the same family. For instance, the banana obtainable in Japan, and which comes from Taiwan, is known as the plantain in Malaya. The Malay name for it is pisang ijou, pisang meaning banana, and the Malays call all the species, large or small, by the generic term, pisang.

The tastiest pisang are usually the smallest. Pisang mas is a banana about two and a half inches long, the skin being very thin and of a bright golden color. Hence the name, for mas means gold. The conditions for growing the pisang ijou are better in Malaya than in Taiwan, and as a result the skin is also thinner. The thickness of the peel on bananas found in Japan is due to the fact that they are plucked green, and kept in cold storage whilst they are being transported to Japan. Some species of banana have seeds lodged here and there inside the fleshy part of the fruit. This banana cannot be eaten safely until the skin attains a darkish hue, for the meat inside does not ripen until the peel outside has almost withered off.

The giant of bananas usually attains a length of two and a half feet and in thickness it exceeds the girth of a man's arm. As this huge banana cannot be eaten raw, the Malays chop it up into thin slices, cover the wafers with flour, and fry them in coconut oil. When prepared in this manner the sweetness of the fruit is enhanced, and the taste is truly delicious. It is a common sight to see Malay boys standing at street-corners with baskets of this fried banana before them, crying: "Pisang goreng." Pisang goreng means fried banana.

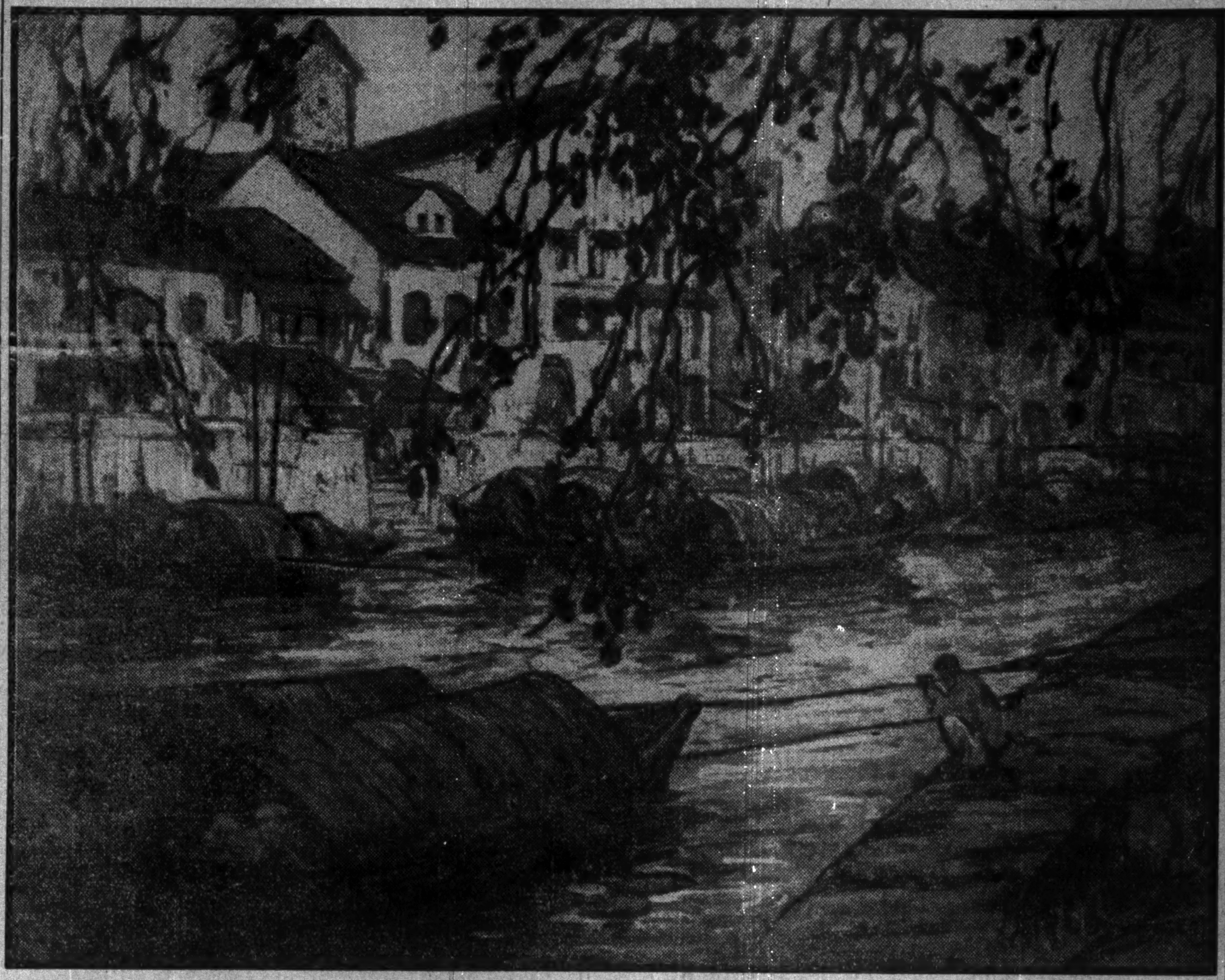
Best Mango Comes From India

Novelists and travelers have sung the praises of the mango, but it must be noted that the fruit which tickled their palates so much is not the indigenous Malayan mango. The Malayan mango is roundish in shape, is plucked green, and has to be eaten with chili-tauyu sauce after being finely sliced. The best mango comes from India or Thailand, and is valued so highly that it costs 20 to 30 cents, even in the country of its origin. When ripe the mango becomes golden in color, and the smell as well as the taste is really exquisite.

The mangosteen is roughly the size of an orange, but the peel is very thick, and is a dark-chocolate in color. When squeezed in the hand it splits into two, and the flesh is revealed as snowy white. It is very sweet, and a popular belief says that to eat a mangosteen with sugar means death to the eater. However, nobody seems to have tried the experiment.

The taste of raw pineapples is entirely different from those that are canned, and should be eaten with a little salt and chili. The flavor improves when it is placed on ice.

The Singapore River at High Tide



New Life Must Be Injected Into Malayans To Fit Them for Role in Prosperity Sphere

The New Order in East Asia requires virile peoples. The Malays with their inertia are a dying race, and in their present condition would automatically drop out of the running in this struggle for the New Order. But it is possible to revitalize this race and make them vibrant and virile. Remove the deep-rooted causes of the decay, and the Malays will become alive, active integers in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan, as the new leader of the East, needs virile, strong races to work with her. Hitherto, no one has cared whether the Malays lived or died, or whether their death-rates mounted higher than their birth-rates. Japan's first line of duty will be to destroy this pernicious state of affairs, and imbibe into the Malays the will to live. In other words, she must bring about a complete renaissance of the people.

Causes Are Studied

Let us investigate the causes that have led to the decadence of the Malays. Geographic environment has made them an indolent, easy-going and peaceful people. They could manage to exist without strenuous work, for the soil was fertile, and the forests abounded in game and fruit. Yet they were once the most powerful of the Polynesian peoples, forming strong kingdoms, waging war on each other, and history relates that at one time the peoples of the Australasian islands went in mortal terror of the fierce Malay pirates.

Then came the era of steam and coal and gunpowder, and industrialism stalked abroad, invading the rich lands of the tropics. Industrialism, brought by the white invader, began to kill off the Malays, in the same manner as it is killing off the Maoris of New Zealand and the Red Indians of America.

Exploitation of rubber and tin attracted large numbers of Chinese who were willing to work harder on cheaper pay than the Malays, and thus the natives were driven more and more into the difficult lands of the interior.

Japan's Duty and Task

The Malays could not continue to live as they had always been accustomed to live, under the new industrial conditions. Nobody cared whether they continued to live or die, and they were not instructed on how to adapt themselves to the new conditions. All the immigrants and settlers were the get-rich-quick type of merchants, and their only aim was to fill their pockets as full and as soon as possible before they retired. Thus, it is clearly Japan's duty and task to teach the Malays how to adapt themselves to the new conditions required for the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere. Malaya must always remain a producer of raw materials, and the people must take an active part in the production. The Chinese immigrants are not only superfluous, but they are also a menace to the longevity of the Malays.

Britishers Drank and Danced As Bombs Fell on Singapore

Officers and Men Gambled and Played With Women During Siege of the Citadel

A remarkable tale of escape from the devil's island of Singapore was told to Japanese newspaper correspondents at Seremban on January 21 by an Indian chauffeur who had slipped through the British cordon round Singapore, and escaped at the risk of his life to the mainland. This Indian, Bharro by name, had been in the service of the British army before his escape, but finding life unbearable in Singapore he had slipped out, and after many weary days, reached Malacca, from where he traveled to Seremban, a town in Negri Sembilan. In the following narrative, Bharro gives an interesting eye-witness account of conditions in Singapore as they existed prior to its fall.

At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia there were only 800,000 people in Singapore, but due to the continued success of the Japanese Forces, the number of refugees increased daily until the small island was literally submerged under a sea of fugitives. The population jumped within a few weeks from 800,000 to 1,500,000.

The stock of food was insufficient for this sudden increase, and hunger forced men to commit crimes. What the British feared most was the uprising of the common people against them, and they seemed more concerned about defending themselves against the people on the island of Singapore than against the enemy forces outside. Water was rationed, and under the blazing heat of the tropical sun, such conditions rendered the lives of the people wretched indeed. Sickness increased daily, and there was nothing to counteract the deadly spread of disease.

Rice and flour were not so difficult to obtain, but vegetables were as rare as diamonds. Even the hitherto vainglorious British women had no hesitation in exchanging their most prized perfumes and dresses for a handful of vegetables. Eggs which used to cost one cent each, sold at 15 to 20 cents.

The bombings by the Japanese Air Force were terrific, and all the white men in Singapore suffered from lack of sleep and jangled nerves. The Japanese airmen never attacked the city of Singapore itself, but always concentrated their attention on the Seletar Naval Base in the northeast of the island. To watch the red flames spring up into the sky from the oil-tanks which had been hit at Seletar gave the Singaporeans an exhilarating sense of joy.

The British officers and men spent their days drinking, gambling, dancing and playing with women. The dance halls which had been closed were reopened, and Britishers were seen flocking to such places as the New World Dance Hall, the Coconut Grove, etc. Perhaps they realized that the end was near, and they wanted to enjoy life as best as they could while they still had the chance.

Only British women and children, however, were being daily transported to India or Sumatra. Not a single Japanese was seen anywhere on the island. Nobody knows what became of them. During the last Great War the German prisoners were imprisoned on the island of Blukang Mati, off the northeast coast of Singapore, and it is not improbable that the Japanese are also being kept there.

Hail to the Historic Victory of Singapore! Hail to the New Order and Freedom for All the Peoples of Asia!

The advertisers on this page and those on the following pages offer thanks for the Glorious Victory of Singapore which has firmly laid the foundation for a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

NARUTO SPORTS
Manufacturers & Distributors
of
TENNIS RACKETS and All Other SPORTS Equipment
Factory: 10 Higashikubocho, Nakaku, Yokohama.
Branch: 20 Ikutamamaecho, Tenojiku, Osaka.
Our Oversea Store
THE SPORTING HOUSE
80 PASAR BESAR, SOERABAJA.
3 DOEWET SEMARANG.
8 NOORDWIJK, BATAVIA. } JAVA.

ZEBRA PENS
TRADE MARK
The Pioneer Pen Manufacturers in Japan
ISHIKAWA PEN NIB MANUFACTORY, LTD.
Our pen nibs are made of best-grade steel and ensure smooth writing because of their well rounded points.
RUST-PROOF . . .
. . . LONG DURABILITY
MANUFACTURED BY
ISHIKAWA PEN CO., LTD.
HIGASHI-GOKENCHO, USHIGOME-KU, TOKYO

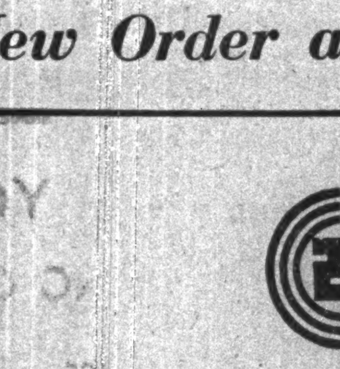
THE TOMOEGAWA PAPER MILL, LTD.
PRESIDENT: G. INOUE
(President of Toppan Printing Co. Ltd. Tokyo)
OFFICE: Kyobashi Itchome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan
MILLS: Mochimune, Shizuoka, Japan
Irie, Shimizu, Japan
MACHINERY: In the Mochimune Mill—
6 Paper machines, 402" amount wide
1 Press-board machine, 60" wide
2 Grinders (Cold grinding)
In the Shimizu Mill—
2 Paper machines, 136" amount wide
ANNUAL PRODUCTION: About 16,000 Tons
AGENT: Mitsubishi Shoji, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

Whisky, Wine, Liqueur and Provisions
Admiral Old Vatted Whisky
Admiral Liqueur Whisky
T. KAMEYA & CO.
Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi
TEL. (57) 0772-5

TRADE IWAKI GLASS MARK
IWAKI GLASS WORKS, LIMITED
4-CHOME, SUEYOSIBASI-DORI, MINAMI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN
Manufacturers & Exporters.
ALL KINDS OF GLASSES
ESTABLISHED: 1881.
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.
WORKS:
TOKYO, MUKDEN, DAIREN.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"IWAKIGLASS" OSAKA.
CODES USED:
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE

SMILE
Good for the eyes of all
The Ideal Medicine for the eyes.
Rest your eyes and smile.
Absolutely pure.
It's an ideal eye lotion to send in comfort bags. Those who are careful of their eyes always carry it in their pocket wherever they go.
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Kawaguchi Cast-Iron Engineering Association
(KAWAGUCHI IMONO KOGYO KUMIAI)



SANKICHI NAGOYA, President

President:
SANKICHI NAGOYA
Managing Director:
EIZO KOBAYASHI
SAKAE-MACHI, KAWAGUCHI CITY, Saitama Prefecture.

MANUFACTURERS of Press Machines and Hydraulic Press
HEAD OFFICE:
4-chome, Deshijo-dori, Nishinari-ku, Osaka. Japan.
Tel.: Sakuragawa 3510-13
Maxi Press
OSAKA PRESS Manufacturing Co.

BRITISH RULED EAST ASIATIC PEOPLES BY TYRANNY AND FALSEHOODS

SINGAPORE'S ROLE WAS TO CURB JAPAN

Barefaced Policy Adopted Toward This Country Prior To the War

At the time of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance the spokesman of the British Government declared: "Japan and England are the two eyes on the face of the globe. If happily the two eyes manage to see the same things together, what a bright and pleasant world this would be!"

To give the lie to these words, the British immediately began to devote all their energies to the fortifying of Singapore, and after the outbreak of the China Affair and the signing of the anti-Comintern pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, its hostile attitude could no longer be doubted, as evidenced by negotiations with the United States and by its efforts to aid the Chiang regime.

On the occasion of the advance of Japan into French Indo-China, Britain began to spread malicious propaganda regarding the menace to the southern seas, and Foreign Vice-Minister Butler of Britain had the effrontery to declare to Ambassador Shigemitsu: "If Japan should invade the British colonies there, it is unavoidable if Britain takes steps to defend its own."

It is beyond doubt now that far from being on the defensive, England was actually preparing to launch an offensive against Japan.

Taking it for granted that America would cooperate, its attitude toward Japan became distinctly aggressive.

The work on the fortifications of Singapore began in 1923. After an expenditure of $1,000,000,000 and hard work lasting for 15 years, the Singapore Naval Base was completed on February 14, 1938.

The base is popularly known as the Seletar Naval Base, and commands the eastern half of the Straits of Johore, on the north side of the island. It has a huge floating dock and a graving dock known as the King George VI Graving Dock. The airfields are situated near the mouths of the Sembawan and Seletar rivers, and face the narrow Straits of Johore.

The naval base measures from a mile and a half to three miles in breadth, and from 14 to 22 miles in length. The depth of the water is 11 fathoms, the range of tidal-flow is very low, and the danger from hurricanes or typhoons is practically nil. All in all, it is an ideal port for the harboring of a complete fleet.

Whole Island Fortified

The naval base is 14 miles from the city of Singapore on the south side of the island, and its entrance is protected by the islands of Pulau Tekong and Pulau Ubin. Reputedly, the base is invulnerable from all attack.

When Singapore became the pivot of the ABCD system of encirclement, this base alone, was felt to be insufficient and the whole island began to be fortified in readiness for the projected offensive against Japan.

The peace-time strength of 7,000 was increased by 25,000 in Singapore and 15,000 on the Thai-Malay border. Recently, new reinforcements were added raising the total number to 100,000.

Of this number, Indian troops comprised 70,000, Malay troops 10,000, and the remaining 20,000 consisted of British and Australian troops. This large army was backed by a military airfield second to none in the world, and by the U.S., Australian and Dutch allied troops, together with the Allied fleet of the ABCD countries. If any army had a right to feel confident of victory it was certainly the British army in Singapore.

Meanwhile, the clouds of war had been gathering over the western Pacific since November, and to frustrate any panic in Singapore the British authorities followed a policy of reassuring the public through the medium of the radio and the newspaper. When troops were reinforced, and new fighting-planes, tanks, and armored cars were added, the occasion was boosted sky-high till not a single civilian remained who did not know all about it. In addition, barbed-wire entanglements were conspicuously arranged, so as to catch the public eye, on various points along the coast, at street corners, and round important public buildings. Pill-boxes were erected and sand-bags piled high where everyone could see them, and out at sea, mines were laid to the accompaniment, metaphorically speaking, of brass trumpets.

It was practically made compulsory for civilians to join the volunteer corps. The office hours of Europeans were restricted to the forenoon, and during the afternoon they were given various military duties by the military authorities. The training of civilian defense organizations was also rigidly enforced.

As a matter of fact, over and above the needs of propaganda, enormous quantities of war supplies were piled sky-high at the R.A.F. and naval bases, and a considerable number of Asiatic servants and coolies were employed at these places. From last year, many U.S. military officers had been employed as military instructors and supervisors of the assembling of airplane parts, and had been frantically speeding up the preparations for war.

From December, the aggressiveness of the British became so bare-faced that there was no mistaking their purpose. All ships in the China Seas were ordered to assemble at Singapore, and the naval base, hitherto innocent of battleships, was filled to overflowing with a huge armada, with the 35,000-ton battleship H.M.S. Prince of Wales as its flagship.

On December 8, following the outbreak of war between Japan and the U.S. the British forces in Singapore at once launched into hostilities against Japan.

Rigid Control Enforced

Singapore was placed under rigid martial control, and all telegraphs, newspapers, magazines, etc., were rigidly censored.

Civilian mail was also strictly censored, and for this purpose more than 50 censors belonging to more then 50 different nationalities were employed at the Central Post Office in Singapore. The sending of photographs, post-cards, and Christmas greetings were permitted only to special personages. Newspapers could be sent overseas only through the medium of their offices, and if people wanted to send Christmas cards overseas, they could only do so through the agency of special printing houses designated for the purpose.

Newspapers and magazines from Japan took more than a month after their arrival at the post office to reach their proper destinations.

All passengers, incoming and outgoing, were given the most stringent examinations, and those intending to sail from Singapore had to submit all manuscripts, photographs, albums, etc., several days before the boat was due to sail, and they never knew until the boat was actually moving if all the articles they had submitted had passed the official censor.

Those coming to Singapore for the first time from their countries were subjected to the same stringent process of censorship, and there is an instance of a Japanese youth, who, coming to Singapore from Japan, was refused admittance, and had to return all the way he had come, simply because some of the impressions noted in his diary had displeased the censors. There is another instance of how the censors raked up a man's long-forgotten past through his letters, and even committed him to trial at the Singapore assizes.

The chief of the Singapore police had once lived in Japan, and knew the characteristics of the Japanese people. He could read and write Japanese, and even compose "waka" and "haiku." Some of the other officials had also visited Japan after the start of the China Affair.

Exports and imports were most stringently controlled, and imports from countries outside the pound bloc were subjected to rigid censorship. One hundred varieties of articles were placed under import bans, and 300 varieties were subjected to import restrictions. Under this system practically all goods from Japan could not be imported.

The bans and restrictions were changed almost daily, depending on conditions in the market, and to the Japanese merchants they became more and more unbearable with the passing of the days.

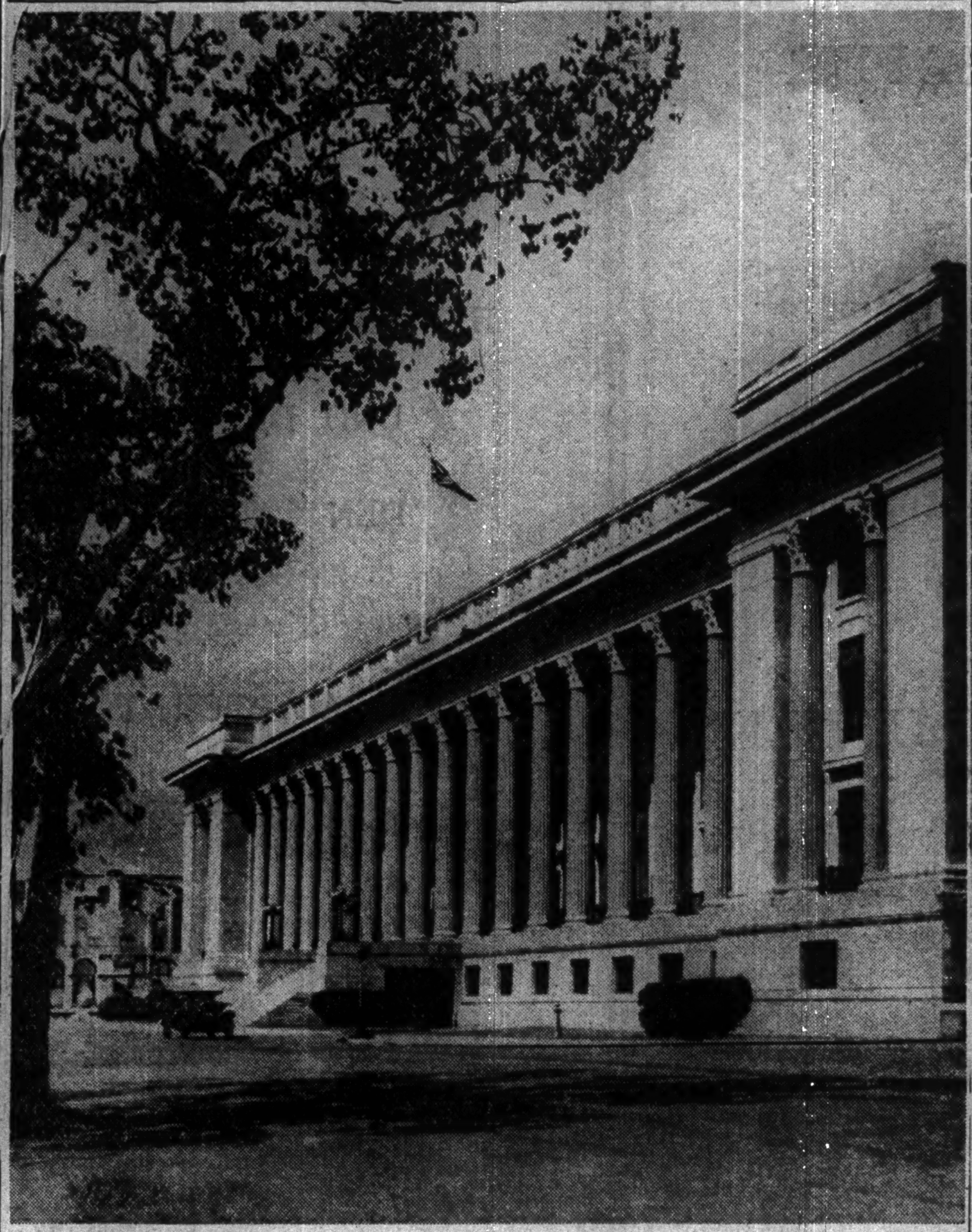
America was outside the pound bloc, and theoretically its products were subject to the same rigid system of import bans and restrictions. But it is significant that the goods which were piled high on the wharfs at Singapore were all American—they were not even British.

U.S. Trade Increases

The trade with the United States had increased almost incredibly ever since Germany had declared war on

(Continued on Page 10)

Singapore's Former Municipal Headquarters



The Singapore Municipality Building, which was completed in 1928. It faces the Padang, and houses most of the municipal departments.

MALAYA FRIENDSHIP IS 1,000 YEARS OLD

Declares Dr. Izuru Niimura, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University

That the first Japanese to set foot on Malay soil was a Prince of the Imperial Family, is the theory propounded by Dr. Izuru Niimura, Professor Emeritus of the Kyoto Imperial University, who asserts that the relations between Japan and Malaya began close on a thousand years ago.

On the east coast of Malaya, there is a traditional belief among the natives that in the past a Japanese Imperial Prince landed on the east coast of Johore and died somewhere in the interior. After much painstaking research Dr. Niimura succeeded in establishing the identity of this Imperial Prince to be Prince Kogaku, the third son of Heijo Tenno, who lived about a thousand years ago.

Prince Kogaku was to succeed Saga Tenno, but he gave up his right to the ascension, and retired into the seclusion of a Buddhist monastery. Here, the cloistered Prince became the foremost disciple of Kobo Daishi, the famous Buddhist teacher, and changed his name to Shinnyo.

Shinnyo's desire for knowledge knew no bounds, and in the year 862 A.D. although he had attained the age of 70 years, traveled to China with a few followers in order to continue his studies of the Buddhist doctrine.

He spent five years of study in Changan, now Sian, and when he finally discovered that he could learn nothing more from the Chinese, was determined to travel to India, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha. Accordingly he took a ship from Canton, and sailed for India, after which nothing more was heard of him for 15 years.

In the year 877 A.D. a letter from one of his former disciples in China revealed the fact that the aged savant of Buddhism had died somewhere in "Raetsu-no-kuni" en route to India. Dr. Niimura, together with a few other scholars, claim that there is no room for doubt that this "Raetsu-no-kuni" is Johore and the surrounding country. Thus, according to Dr. Niimura's theory, Prince Kogaku was the first pioneer of Japanese southward expansion.

Nothing more is heard about Japanese activity beyond the South China Sea until the latter half of the 16th century. About this time there arose social unrest in Japan, and many of the samurai turned to commerce as a new means of livelihood. These samurai fitted out ships of their own, and sailed far and wide over the western Pacific, trading with the natives of lands in which no Japanese had ventured before. Their ships are known in history as the Bahan ships, and are often unjustly mis-termed pirate ships. They were really Japanese trade ships.

Many of the wild tribes with whom they traded were often hostile, and did not always pay for the goods they received, and as a defensive measure, the samurai continued to wear the traditional two swords of the Japanese warrior.

Although in those ancient times there existed no international law pertaining to trade, in all their dealings the samurai were noted for their honesty, and they were welcomed by the native inhabitants everywhere they went.

The Bahan ships not only traded with Canada and Siam, the present Thailand, but they also sailed as far as Indo-China, the Philippines, and Singapore. As a result a Japanese village also sprang up in the south of Johore.

About this time the British had just discovered the Straits of Malacca, and history unfolds to us the story of a grim battle which took place between a British sloop and a Bahan ship.

A British trading ship, probably one belonging to the British East India Company, was sailing down the Straits of Malacca, heading for Singapore. The look-out in the crow's nest suddenly saw another sailing ship in the lee of an island a little way ahead to starboard. In shape it was different from the ordinary British sailing ship, and resembled more a Chinese junk. The captain of the British ship immediately decided that the junk was "suspicious" and had the effrontery to signal it to heave to. The junk meekly obeyed the order, and hauling in its sails, dropped anchor. The British ship drew up alongside, and cast its grappling irons on board. What followed is best described in the words of the chief mate, who wrote in the ship's log-book as follows:

"We boarded the junk, and searched it from prow to stern, but discovered nothing to brand it as a pirate ship. The men on board were much lighter in complexion than the natives of the Malacca coast, and their movements gave indication of great mental alertness. Their hair was long, and tied in a queer fashion on the top of their heads. Each of them wore a sash round his waist, and through this were stuck two swords, one long and one short, in shape much like a Turkish scimitar. Their speech had a ring of sincerity, and their behavior was extremely polite. They seemed to place great value in honor, and their looks betokened that where their honor was concerned they would fight to the death.

"We took them aboard our ship, and began to cross-question them minutely, which they bore patiently enough, until we tried to remove their swords. Then they acted, and forsooth, none of us ever saw the like of such swiftness and ferocity, either before or since. Without a word their swords flashed out, and in a twinkling of an eye the captain's head rolled on the deck. The next moment a battle royal was raging all over the deck. Those strange men fought silently, and every time one of their swords flashed, one of us would go down a dead man. We outnumbered them, however, and the use of our firearms enabled us to shoot them down from a distance. They fought to the last man, and before they had all died we had lost so many that our ship was crippled for the rest of its journey."

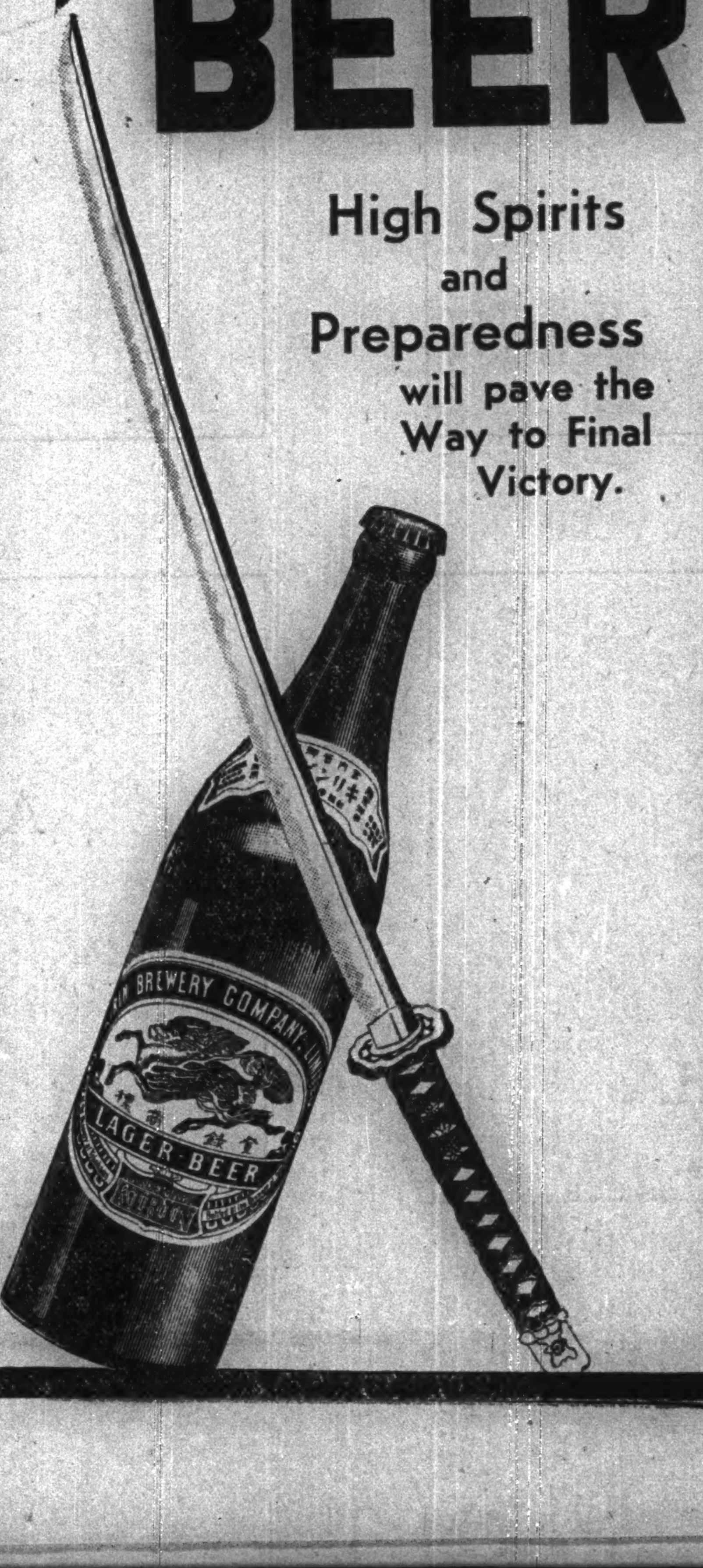
The period of activity of the Bahan ships was not long, however, for during the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan adopted a seclusion policy which lasted approximately 300 years. The Japanese village that had sprung up on the lower reaches of the Johore River gradually dwindled until it finally disappeared, and the Bahan ships no longer rode the waves of the western Pacific.

It was not until after the Meiji Restoration, that Japanese emigration to the South began, although actual colonization was rendered impossible as long as the British controlled the governments of these southern countries.

The fall of Singapore marks the beginning of Japanese colonization in real earnest, so it can be emphatically said that neither Prince Kogaku, nor the samurai of the Bahan ships will have blazed the trail in vain.

GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY
No. 18 Akashi-machi
KOBE, JAPAN.
Telegrams: "OBERLEIN-KOBE"
Telephone: No. 3021 Sannomiya.

KIRIN BEER
High Spirits and Preparedness will pave the Way to Final Victory.



SHIONO KAKO KAISHA, LTD.
DOSHUMACHI, OSAKA, JAPAN
DIRECTORS: SHIONO KICHIBEI
TOGASHI YOSHIJIRO
Manufacturers & Exporters
PERFUMES & FRUIT ESSENCES
TRADE MARK FAN BRAND
CABLE ADDRESS:
SHIOKO "OSAKA"

CABLE ADDRESS
"ZENKOKUSEN OSAKA"
OKAMOTO NOTE & CO., LTD.
Manufacturers & Exporters
of
General Stationery, Office Appliances,
Paper & Paper Goods
Letter Paper, Cash Books,
Envelopes, Calendars,
Note Books, Carbon
Paper, Newsprint, etc.
BRANCHES:
TOKYO, OSAKA, SHIZUOKA
HEAD OFFICE:
Nishinigiwai-cho, Minami-ku,
OSAKA, JAPAN

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. OF JAPAN, LTD.
KAMURO ITOH,
Managing Director
ZENJIRO MITSUDA,
Manager
Artist & Repertoire Dept.
Cable Address:
"VICTOR" YOKOHAMA
HIS MASTER'S VOICE
Manufacturers & Exporters
VARIOUS EQUIPMENTS for
SOUND, RADIO APPARATUS,
PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, etc.
HEAD OFFICE:
3-chome, Moriya-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama
TOKYO OFFICE:
2-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

DIE DEUTSCHEN FIRMEN JAPANS BEGLÜCKWÜNSCHEN DEN JAPANISCHEN

Anlaesslich des Falles von SINGAPUR
erlauben sich

DIE DEUTSCHE HANDELSKAMMER
JAPAN, TOKYO,

sowie die ihr angehoerenden deutschen Firmen
den siegreichen

KAISERLICH JAPANISCHEN TRUPPEN

sowie dem gesamten

JAPANISCHEN VOLKE

ihre herzlichen Glueckwuensche
darzubringen.

AUS ANLASS DER EROBERUNG VON **SINGAPORE** SPRECHEN DIE DEUTSCHE HANDELSKAMMER JAPAN, ZWEIGSTELLE KOBE-OSAKA, UND DIE IHR ANGESCHLOSSENEN FIRMEN DEN TAPFEREN KAISERLICH JAPANISCHEN STREITKRAEFTEN, SOWIE DEM GANZEN JAPANISCHEN VOLKA, IHREN AUFRICHTIGEN GLUECKWUNSCH AUS.

DEUTSCHE HANDELSKAMMER
JAPAN
ZWEIGSTELLE KOBE-OSAKA

DOITSU SENRYO GOMEI KAISHA
Kobe, Tokyo
Vertreter fuer
Japan, Korea und Formosa
der
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Frankfurt (Main)
Alle Arten von
Farbstoffen und Chemikalien.

H. AHRENS & CO.
Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Mukden
Gegruendet 1869
Synthetische Duengemittel der
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Technische Beratungsstelle der
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
Ludwigshafen am Rhein.

ARZNEIMITTEL
MIT DEM
BAYER
Bayer-Kreuz
DAS ZEICHEN DES VERTRAUENS
»Bayer«

YAKUHIN GOMEI KAISHA
Kobe, Tokyo, Taihoku

AGFA GOMEI KAISHA
TOKYO
Alleinige Vertreter fuer
Japan, Korea und Formosa
der
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft
AGFA
Berlin S O 36
Photographische
Materialien, Roh-Filme, Parfuemerien.

BUNDESGENOSSEN ZUM WELTGESCHICHTLICHEN SIEG VON SINGAPUR.

Cable Address: ILLIES

K.K. Irisu Shokai

(C. Illies & Co.)

Established in Japan: 1859

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

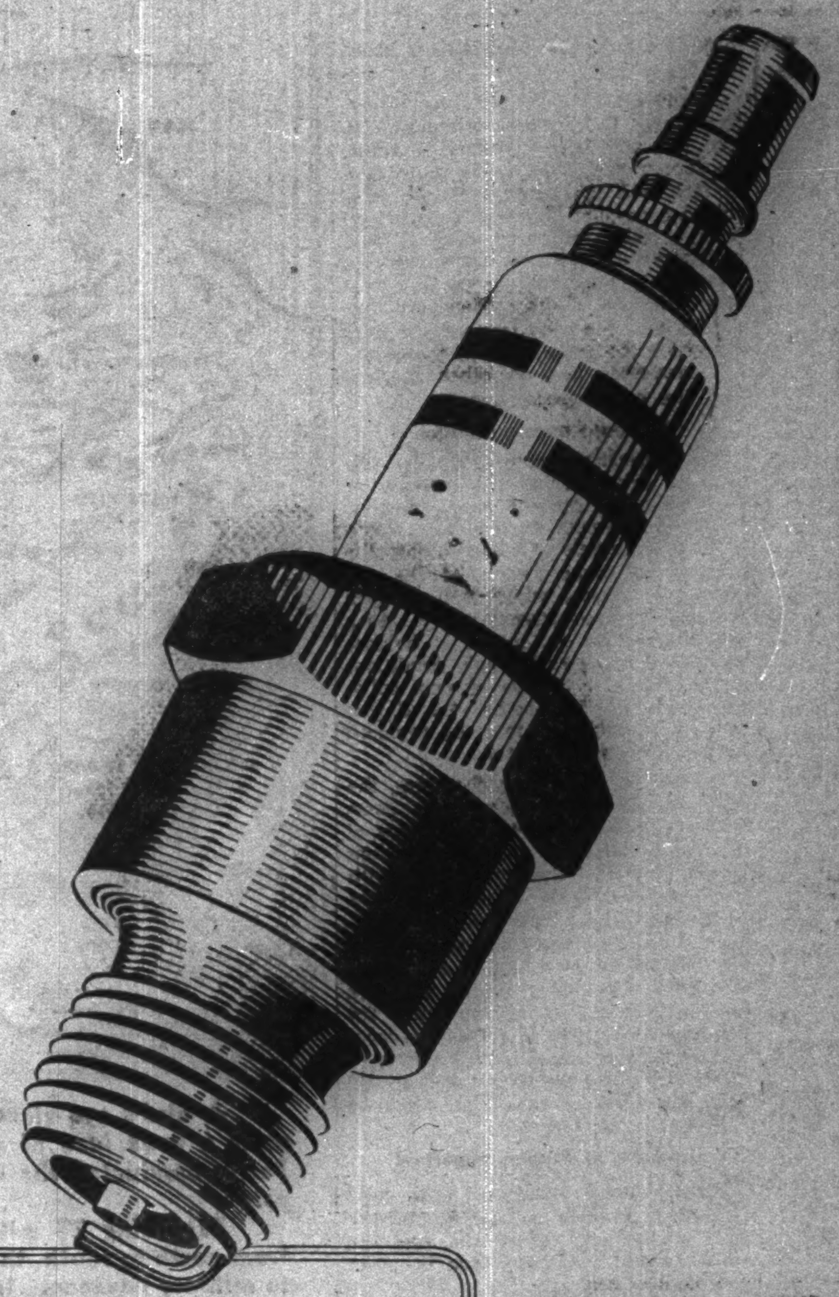
TOKYO

OFFICES:

Berlin, Hamburg
Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Tobata
Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin
Peking Manila

Agents for Hamburg Amerika Linie

Bosch



Bosch for sixty years pioneers in electric and Diesel accessories for all kinds of engines, vehicles and airplanes, today as of old, in war and peace alike, stands for maximum performance, utmost reliability, and clocklike precision. The fighting services of many nations, and innumerable commercial enterprises throughout the world are proud to employ and to rely on BOSCH products.

REPRESENTATIVES:
for Japan-Manchoukuo- and the Philippines

K.K. IRISU SHOKAI
BOSCH Dept.
15 Tameike-cho Akasaka-ku
Tokyo
Tel. 48-0315, 1661, 0559

LEYBOLD K.K.

Tokyo–Osaka–Nagoya–Mukden–Hsinking
Peking–Shanghai Hankow–Bankok

獨逸製諸機械並ニ工業用材料品直輸入商
獨逸一流製造工場代理店
日本ニ於ケル機械器具製作權所有者兼製作者
工業用全裝置建設請負者
大東亞原料品並ニ製品輸出商

レイボルド株式會社

東京本社 東京市日本橋區吳服橋三丁目七番地三
京橋分室 東京市京橋區京橋一丁目一番地七

大阪—名古屋—奉天—新京—北京—上海—漢口—盤谷

SIEMENS

ELECTRO CHEMISTRY

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY OF DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

OUR PROGRAM

ELECTRIC MELTING and reduction-furnaces (electric arc-furnaces, high-frequency and low-frequency induction-furnaces)

PROCESSES and **PLANT** for metallic electrolysis for the production, refining and separation of metals

PLANT for generating Hydrogen and Oxygen, and for manufacturing chlorine, caustic-soda and caustic potash

ELECTRO-OSMOSIS apparatus for water purification and for the preparation of distilled water

PLANT for the production of ozone and for voltolisation of oils

SIEMENS-SCHUCKERT DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

HEAD OFFICE:
Tel.: (23) 4394
No. 2 Marunouchi 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku
TOKYO

OSAKA Branch
Tel: (44) 2405
No. 1 Tosabori 1-chome
Nishiku
DAIDOSEIMEI BUILDING

HSINKING Branch
Tel: (2) 8349
Daidodaigai
KAIJO BUILDING

DAIREN Branch
Tel: (2) 2241
No. 2 Yamagatadori
TOTAKU BUILDING

Japan's Greatest Task To Guide Asia's Peoples

Way Must Be Shown to Live in Peace in Sphere Starting From Fall of Singapore

"To guide the various peoples in the South Seas under the benign protection of Japan, so that they will eventually come to recognize and accept her leadership, and accordingly cooperate with her as integral units in the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is the essential policy to be applied in the South Seas."

This was the conclusion reached at a round-table conference sponsored by the Asahi and participated in by Murotaro Senda, president of the Senda Trading Company in Singapore; Ken Tsurumi former Consul-General to Singapore; Makoto Aoki, Asahi correspondent formerly assigned to Singapore, and Lieutenant-Commander Kyosuke Fukunaga, retired. These men discussed with patriotic zeal the economic and political programs that should be launched for the consummation of Japan's self-imposed task of establishing the co-prosperity sphere, now that the fortress of Singapore has fallen. An outline of the opinions expressed during the course of this conference follows.

South Seas Is Treasure House

As is well known, the South Seas is the world's treasure house of rich, natural resources, but while recognizing that truth, we must not be contented, for the good derived from possessing raw materials in abundance also has its evils. One obstacle, namely that of over-production, will require all our ingenuity to be overcome.

For example, the annual production of copra in the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Malaya is about 1,000,000 tons, while its consumption in Japan amounts only to 30,000 tons. Moreover, Japan's hemp requirements reach only 10 or 20 per cent of the whole output in the Philippines. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, rubber and sugar were exported in large quantities to America and Europe. Now that the exportation to foreign countries of rubber, sugar and other materials, all of vital importance for their economic life, has been totally suspended, it has resulted in a great and difficult problem of how to control those superfluous resources.

German Markets Limited

Should Germany succeed in capturing Iran and Iraq and as a consequence dominates the Persian Bay, a route will be opened for the exportation of materials to Europe. Germany will be unable, however, to consume rubber, sugar and other products in the same quantity as the large population of the American continent, so we have to seek elsewhere for the solution of the over-production problem.

On the other hand, both the United States and Britain are determined to turn this war into a protracted affair, the former compelled to do so to save its face, and the latter, with the misguided conception that wealth is power. Such is their faith that even if both countries undergo successive defeats, they vainly hope that in the end victory will be theirs. Therefore, we should expect a long-termed war during which the exportation of the southern resources has no other markets than the co-prosperity sphere.

Shipping Increase Solution

Of all possible measures to solve this question satisfactorily, the increase of shipping is by far the most effective. In consonance with the increase of ship bottoms, materials will be smoothly distributed to every region of the co-prosperity sphere, which will in turn enhance the productive capacity. As a counter-measure to ensure a balance between demand and supply conditions in the future, a change of crop cultivation will also have to be effected, that is, sugar production may be replaced by the growing of cotton.

In view of these facts, therefore, the southern races will experience some hardships before the vast machinery of the co-prosperity sphere functions smoothly. Before the economic and cultural systems of the southern regions, which had hitherto been molded to conform with the American and British colonial policy, are reformed, so as to be in accord with the principles of "Asia for the Asiatics," it is imperative for the Japanese as well as for all the races of East Asia to expend great efforts in completing the huge structure that will be in the future a base from which to battle with aggression.

Guidance of Peoples Important

From Japan's standpoint, the most important problem is how to successfully guide and advise the southern races so that they may live in peace and contentment.

With the fall of Singapore as the starting point, the study of political, economic and cultural problems is not only a task for those in authority but is also an obligation in the national sense of every individual of Japan, because the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the greatest mission ever imposed upon Japan, and it is a work that can only be completed with the strenuous efforts of a united people.

Realistic View a Requisite

As regards the problem of administration, we Japanese should first of all veer out of the habit of considering administrative policies merely from an abstract and doctrinal standpoint, but instead, view it directly from a realistic viewpoint. East Asiatic races, for example, should be considered not as a homogenous mass but as individual races possessing their own racial characteristics, histories and peculiar natural inclinations.

It is true that the Indonesians are in nature peaceable, and that they harbor no animosity toward the Japanese, but their cultural level is such as to be unable to fully appreciate or comprehend the ideals of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, we must first of all educate these races to the point where they will come to understand the goodwill of the Japanese toward them.

Practical Measures Invaluable

Such measures as the importation and distribution of cotton, the elevation of the status of the sultans and rajahs, and the construction of sanitary facilities, roads and bridges will be invaluable to enlighten the Indonesians and encourage them to cooperate with us in developing the southern areas.

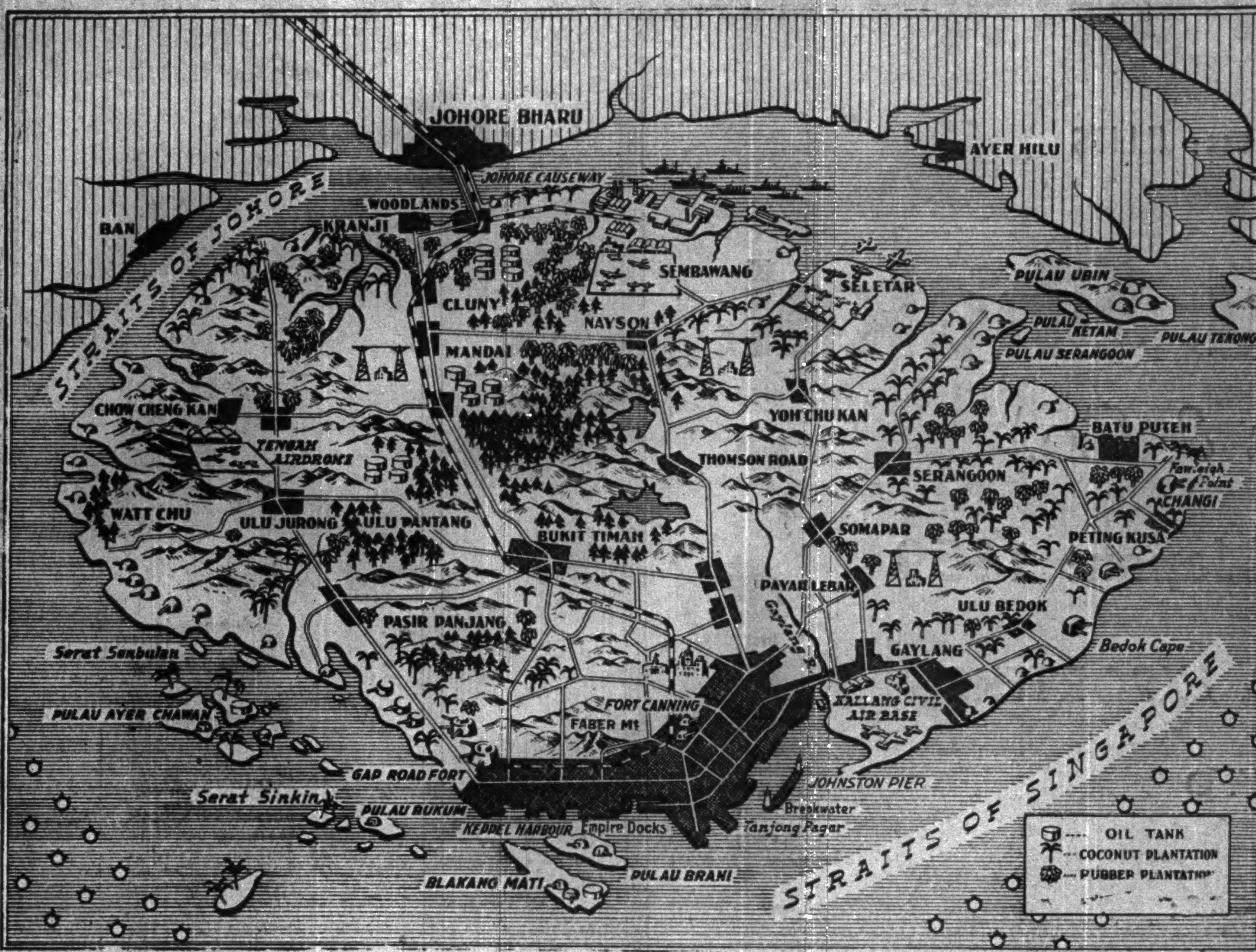
In the diffusion of knowledge and education, the application of high philosophical conceptions should be studiously avoided, for the same reason as already clarified for our administrative policy. As an alternative we must first introduce them to civilization in easy stages by the use of cinemas and plays, and later higher culture as their knowledge progresses.

Policy Toward Chinese Merchants

Another important problem to be disposed of is our attitude toward the races indigenous to those areas as well as the Chinese merchants who wield great influence in the industrial and commercial circles in the South Seas. We should be extremely careful and generous in dealing with them, to that they may become appreciative of the excellent culture of the Japanese people.

In conclusion, one thing we should fully realize is that the fall of Singapore does not mean the termination of our efforts and activities but is in reality the starting point of a gigantic and difficult project, politically, economically and culturally, which the Japanese people are certain to complete successfully.

The Battleground for Asia's Freedom



A bird's-eye view diagram of the island of Singapore gives a good idea of the terrain over which the Imperial Forces conducted the last few days of their immortal campaign.

Extending 27 miles from east to west and 14 miles from north to south, the island is devoid of natural obstacles to military advance. In contrast to the land through which the earlier phases of the campaign were conducted, there are no jungles or swamp land on the island.

The natural jungles which used to cover the island were cleared by the British many years ago to make room for vegetable gardens and rubber plantations, and incidentally to clear the way for the recent advance of the Japanese troops.

Bukit Timah, a low hill 500 feet in elevation nine kilometers north of the city, is the highest point on this island of gently undulating hills. The capture of this height by the Japanese on February 11 enabling the direct observation of artillery fire into the city spelled the end of the metropolis.

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF SINGAPORE GIVEN

Writer Predicts Island Base Will Be Keypoint of East Asia Sphere

In an article entitled "The Naval Port of Singapore" appearing in the February number of the Kaizo, a local monthly magazine, Teikichi Nomura, former editor of the Nanyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, gave a historical survey of the naval port of Singapore, stressing that it will become the essential keypoint of the military, economic and political operations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Singapore base, had repeatedly asserted that Singapore was impregnable and had often boastfully publicized that the port was continually being strengthened by reinforcements of Indian and Australian troops. The Japanese residents in Singapore, however, paid little heed to such propaganda, for they reasoned that as two-thirds of the army in Singapore were Indian soldiers, who had originally little heart to fight, the enemy would present no great problem to the efficiency of the Japanese Forces, filled with indomitable courage and fighting spirit.

At first the Japanese residents had been rather anxious over the existence of dense fever-ridden jungle sections covering the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and the heavy rainfall which would possibly hinder troop movements in that area. However, they realized that should the Imperial troops take a westerly course along the railway, they would encounter few natural obstacles in their relentless drive.

Is a Sterile, Flat Land

The 72 miles circumference of Singapore Island is a sterile, flat land, the highest point of which is Bukit Timah approximately 500 feet above sea level. Therefore, once the Imperial Forces crossed over the Straits of Johore and landed on Singapore Island, its topography did not allow the enemy to resist for long.

The claim that Singapore was among the greatest naval ports in the world, is discovered to have been nothing but propaganda. After the termination of World War I, the might of Britain began a gradual decline and the British Empire suffered from internal decay. Consequently, Britain had been desperately striving to camouflage its growing weakness with propaganda to give the world a false impression of power, a deception which had successfully served its purpose for many years.

The Singapore naval base can be briefly summed as a channel 14 miles long and one mile wide running from Changi to the causeway that connects the island and the peninsula. Though on land, it is comparatively replete with dry docks spacious enough to accommodate a battleship of 50,000 tons, the port cannot harbor a large fleet. One reason why Britain took such pains in the building of this port, involving the huge expenditure of some 190,000,000 dollars and a period of 15 years, was that she wanted to be assured of her influence over Australia which had been showing disturbing signs of a growing independence.

Inevitable Downfall

As Australia is located so far from Britain, it became greatly uneasy over the evidence of Japan's increasing strength. Thus, the desire to build its own fleet, to establish its own naval port and to have a naval power that would guarantee its safety had been steadily taking root among the Australians. On the other hand, as Britain had become unable to control Australia economically after the termination of the last World War, she could not allow the latter to possess a naval power sufficient to protect itself for fear that Australia would declare independence. The loss of Australia would mean the inevitable downfall of the British Empire.

For this reason, Britain cunningly conceived a plan to establish a great and powerful naval base at Singapore to free Australia from its constant anxiety of being attacked and thereby to curb the latter's intention to increase armaments. In the meantime, she tried to check the growth of Japan's naval power, and jointly with the United States, successfully advocated the disarmament conference.

Utterly Futile

Now that combined efforts of the Imperial Army, Naval and Air Forces, have proven so successful in the capitulation of Singapore, the painstaking efforts of Britain to thumb-rule its colonies and interests in East Asia have proved utterly futile. Singapore, coming under Japanese control, is and ever will be Japan's important keypoint of military, economic and political operations. Important and essential in a similar degree as it had been for Britain's rule in East Asia, its location, connecting Asia and Europe will become the more significant, as the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere strengthens its solidarity. Besides its political significance, Singapore will occupy the position of the commercial center in the wide sphere including Australia, Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Thailand, Burma and India.

As the naval port of Singapore, the center, the heart of the whole South Seas has now been secured by Japan, the most important consideration is to successfully utilize this base and to satisfactorily administer to the great continental and island regions of which Singapore is the center.

SCHMIDT SHOTEN, LTD.

ALLEINVERTRETUNG DER FIRMEN:

ERNST LEITZ G.m.b.H., WETZLAR—Wissenschaftliche Apparate, Mikroskope fuer industrielle Forschung, Messgeraete.
R. SEIFERT & CO., HAMBURG—Metall-Roentgen-Einrichtungen
SANITAS Elektrizitaetsgesellschaft, BERLIN—Medizinische Roentgenapparate
E. MERCK — DARMSTADT — Chemische und pharmazeutische Praeparate, Feinchemikalien.

Tokyo Hauptgeschaeft:
Muromachi 3-chome, 2 Nihonbashiku

Osaka Zweiggeschaeft:
Kita-kyutaromachi, 2-chome, 13

Zweiggeschaefte in DAIREN, MUKDEN, HSINKING, HARBIN.

Fokkes u. Koch

Tokyo—Hoten

TOKYO: Nr. 6, Marunouchi Sanchome, Kojimachiku,
TEL: (23) 2925, 5341

HOTEN: Nr. 7, Yawatamachi, Yamatoku,
TEL: (3) 2961

THE CENTRAL BANK OF MANCHOU

ESTABLISHED 1932

The Sole Bank of Issue in Manchoukuo

Governor:
KAN CHAO-HSI

Vice-Governor:
KIKUTARO OSAWA

DIRECTORS:
Susumu Abe, Enzo Kasai,
Kanenori Suzuki
Wang Te-en, Ho Chih-an

AUDITORS:
Mitsugu Irobe
(Special Auditor)
Ting Shih-yuan
Cheng Ting-hou

HEAD OFFICE: HSINKING, MANCHOUKUO

BRANCHES:
MUKDEN, KIRIN, HARBIN TSITSIHAR, DAIREN, YINGKOW, ANTUNG, TOKYO and 140 Other Locations

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:
New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and All Other Principal Cities in Japan

PREMIER TOJO'S HISTORIC ADDRESS TO DIET ON FALL OF SINGAPORE

LEADER REITERATES JAPAN'S OBJECTIVES

Explains Significance of New Success and Determination For the Future

This is the full text of Premier General Hideki Tojo's historic message to the Diet yesterday morning in which he announced the glorious victory of Singapore.

As has been already announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the Imperial Forces have occupied Singapore yesterday, February 15.

The Army and Navy authorities will make their report concerning the circumstances of the actual fighting. However, I am glad to state my views and conviction at this opportunity.

At the outset of the War, following the issuance of the gracious Imperial Rescript, our Forces immediately crushed the main body of the American-British fleet; and in 18 days they brought Hongkong to submission; in 26 days they occupied Manila, and in 70 days they brought about the fall of Singapore. Thus the important bases of of the United States and Britain for their encroachment on East Asia for many years past have all fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces. Such strategic points as Borneo, Celebes, and New Britain have also all been occupied by our forces, and, moreover, the main body of the Dutch East Indies fleet has been annihilated. The Imperial Army and Navy are now carrying out operations in a vast area, the largeness of whose scale is unparalleled in the history of mankind.

These brilliant victories are solely due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor under which the officers and men of the Imperial Forces are bravely and energetically carrying on their campaign. To the spirits of those who have offered their lives for the defense of the Empire, with no concern for their homes and their own lives; to those officers and men who are sick or wounded in remote strange lands; to those who are strenuously fighting on land, sea, and in the air by defying extraordinary difficulties and dangers; and to those fellow countrymen who have sent their husbands, sons, and brothers to the front enabling the latter to exert themselves without worry and who are looking after their homes or helping them and are doing their best in the service behind the guns by enduring all difficulties—to all of them I wish to render my profound appreciation.

Co-Existence and Co-Prosperity

As I have already stated on various occasions, the object of the War of Greater East Asia has its origin in the great ideal which inspired the founding of our Empire. It aims at securely establishing a new order of co-existence and co-prosperity on ethical principles, with our Empire as its nucleus, by making each country and people in Greater East Asia have its proper place. It is completely different in its essential character from the attitude of the United States and Britain toward East Asia.

Singapore and other strategic points, which have hitherto been the bases of the United States and Britain for the invasion and domination of East Asia, are resurrecting with the boundless hope and glory as bases for the construction of the New Order and defense for the peoples of Greater East Asia. Hongkong, the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula are already starting on the road for such new construction with steady strides.

On this epochal occasion I wish to reiterate once more the real intentions of Japan to the peoples and countries concerned.

The Imperial Forces are steadily carrying out offensive operations in the region of Burma also with its strategic points falling one after another into their hands. But the true intention of Japan in marching into Burma is to crush British military bases as well as to cut off the route for American and British aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime: It is farthest from the thought of Japan to regard the Burmese people as her enemy. Therefore, if the Burmese people take full cognizance of the actual situation of Britain, which has exposed its utter inability, and offer to cooperate with Japan by shaking off the shackles of the British rule of many years past, Japan will gladly extend them its positive cooperation for the establishment of Burma for the Burmese, the long-cherished aspiration of the Burma people.

Chance for India

It is a golden opportunity for India having, as it does, several thousand years of history and splendid cultural tradition, to rid herself of the ruthless despotism of Britain and participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan expects that India will restore its proper status as India for the Indians and it will not stint herself in extending assistance to the patriotic efforts of the Indians. Should India fail to awaken to her mission forgetting her history and tradition, and continue as before to be beguiled by the British cajolery and manipulation and act at their beck and call, I cannot but fear that an opportunity for the renaissance of the Indian people would be forever lost.

As regards the Dutch forces which continue to resist us by cooperating with the United States and Britain, Japan will thoroughgoingly crush them. However, if the Indonesian people understand our real intention and cooperate with us for the Greater East Asian construction, we will respect their desire and tradition and emancipate them from the despotic rule of the refugee Dutch Government, which is merely a puppet of the United States and Britain, and make their present region a land of contentment for the Indonesian people.

Australia and New Zealand also should avoid a useless war with their reliance upon the United States and Britain which are not worth any dependence. Whether the peoples of these regions will or will not enjoy happiness and welfare depends entirely upon whether or not their Governments understand the real intentions of Japan and take a fair and just attitude. How Britain has used and treated the officers and men of the Australian and New Zealand forces in Europe, in Hongkong and again in the Malay Peninsula must be fully known to the peoples of Australia and New Zealand themselves.

Let us now turn to China. By the fall of Singapore a corner of the anti-Japanese encircling front, boasted by the United States and Britain, has collapsed and with the irresistible advance of the Imperial Forces the so-called Burma Route is doomed to be cut off shortly. As a consequence, the Chiang Kai-shek regime is on the verge of becoming isolated and helpless and Japan intends resolutely to deal a finishing blow to that regime. But as I have repeatedly said, the attitude of Japan toward the people of China is that of regarding them as our brothers: Japan intends to carry on the Greater East Asian construction with the people of China by helping each other. It is, therefore, to be sincerely regretted that, on account of their being misled by some bigoted leaders, the Chinese people are still suffering the miserable plight at this glorious time of the rise of Greater East Asia.

Goodwill Appreciated

As regards South American and other neutral countries, it is my firm belief that they will understand our real intentions and will not commit the folly of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire under the pressure of the United States and Britain.

I wish to take this opportunity to express, together with our people, the profound appreciation to our Allied countries for their cooperation and goodwill extended to us. It is a source of real gratification that Manchoukuo, the National Government of the Republic of China, Thailand, and French Indo-China, sharing always the joys and trials with Japan, are going forward with Japan toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is truly impressive that Germany and Italy and other European Allies of ours are achieving brilliant victories in close cooperation with Japan and are putting forth their efforts for the construction of a new world order. I wish to pay my profound respect for their brave and strenuous efforts and earnestly wish them increasing success in battle.

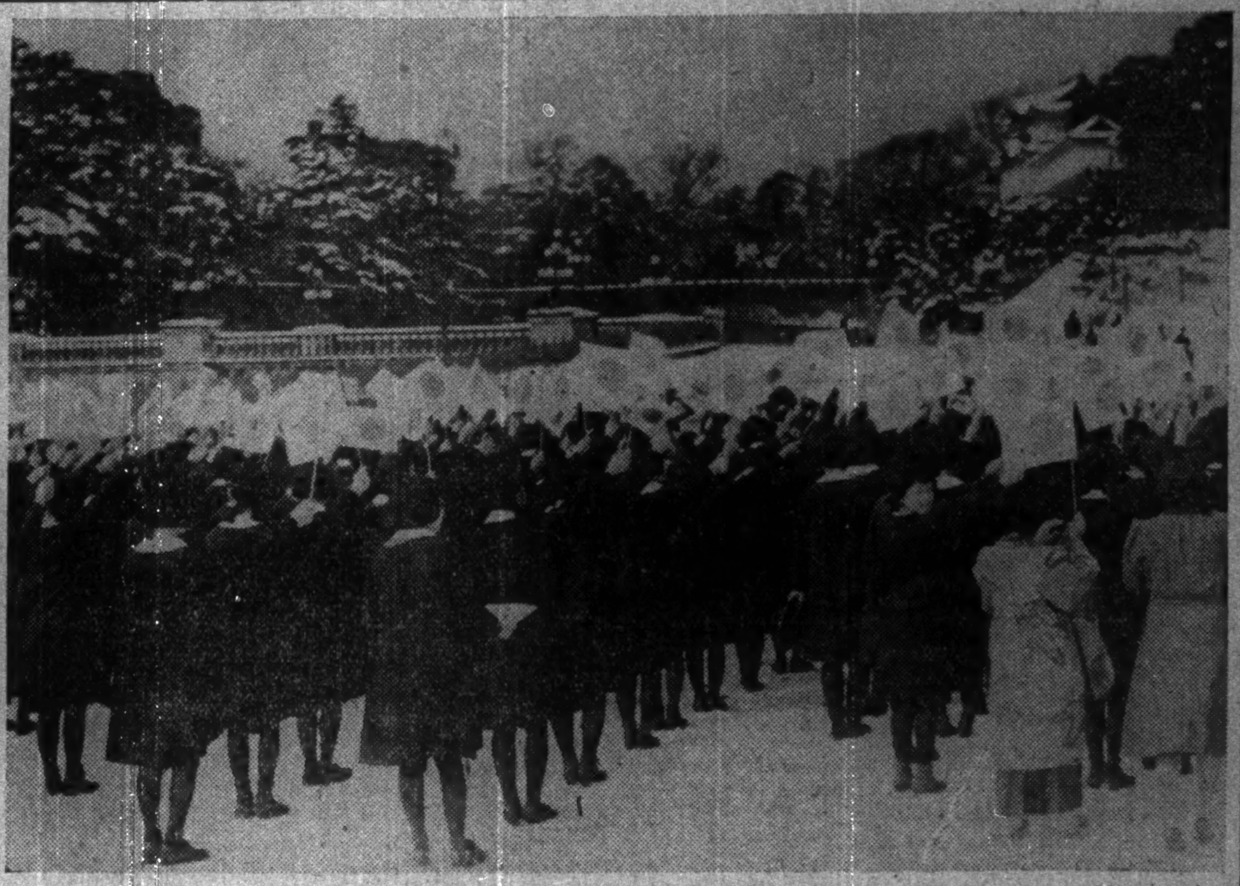
Singapore has now fallen. But this means that it marks the completion of only the first stage in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. There should be no relaxation of morale, nor allowing themselves to be elated by victory, on the part of our people. The War remains to be fought hereafter. With the recent great victory as a turning point, Japan will make her cooperation with her Allies still clear and carry on vigorous military operations, thereby dealing a crushing blow to the United States and Britain and their satellites.

Having received the report of the fall of Singapore, I, together with our entire nation, whole-heartedly congratulate the Imperial Forces on their victories and at the same time solemnly pledge, with unity of all th people and with a renewed apprecia tion, to attain the object of the Wa by devoting the total strength of th nation, thereby setting the mind His Imperial Majesty at rest.

Hails Victory of Singapore

Premier Hideki Tojo

Nation Offers Thanks for Singapore Victory



School girls, some of the tens of thousands who went to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace yesterday, to offer thanks for the victory of Singapore.

CHURCHILL ADMITS SINGAPORE DEFEA

In Tragic Announcement British People He Warns Of More Dangers

LONDON, February 15.—(Special Prime Minister Winston Churc made the startling announcement t Singapore had fallen to the Japan in a speech which was at first sche uled to be a survey of the war sit tion to date.

Speaking without his usual co dent air, Churchill announced the l cardonically by declaring, "Tonight speak to our friends in Australia a New Zealand, and to those in India a Burma. I speak to our loyal frien and allies, the United States a Russia, and also to our gallant alli the Dutch and the Chinese. I spe to you all under the shadow of great military defeat for the Briti SINGAPORE HAS FALLEN. All Malaya has now been taken by enemy."

Warning that no one must und rate the power and the weight of Japanese Armed Forces which ha proved themselves in the air, on sea, and man to man on land, Chu chill admitted that Britain did have the slightest chance against Japanese even if she had been p pared.

In an attempt to appease the Au tralians, the Dutch, and the rest of h allies in the southwest Pacific w have been scoring her for not sendi more reinforcements, Churchill e plained that Britain was barely able keep her head above the water home, by fighting in the Atlantic, t Mediterranean, and North Africa, well as sending as much aid as po sible to Russia. "Not a plane, tan ship, or anti-aircraft gun has sto idle", he said.

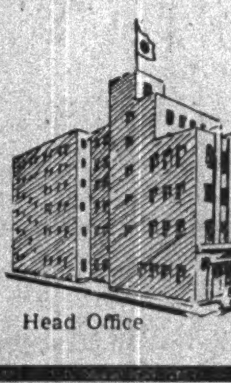
The Prime Minister reminded Brito that they were not alone in this gre struggle as they had been in the su mer of 1940 when the whole wor thought that England was through. urged them to display their poise a determination in this hour of misfortu and show the world that they can me reverses with dignity and renew strength.

DAIMARU KOGYO, LTD.
DAIMARU TRADING CO., INC,

HEAD OFFICE:
37, Higashi-Shimizumachi, Minamiku, Osaka,

(Sister Co. of the Daimaru, Ltd., Department Store. Established 1711)

General Exporters & Importers
Manufacturers, Wholesalers



Head Office

Cable Address:
"Damakog" Osaka

Codes Used:
Bentley's, Western Union, Schofield's, Safe Check 3-letter, Oriental 3-letter Code

The Nippon Foreign Trade Promotion Co., Ltd.
(NIPPON BOEKI SINKO KABUSIKI-KAISYA)

President: Mr. EIZI HIGASI

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Mr. SUEO KATO, Mr. YOSIBUMI NISINAGA,
Mr. NAGA-AKI OHSIMA

Head Office:
Ohtemati, Kozimatiku, Tokyo, Japan

Branches:
Tokyo: 11, 2-chome, Yanagibashi, Asakusa-ku
Yokohama: 15, 2-chome, Minaminakadori, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Shizuoka: 247 Otte-machi
Nagoya: 1, 1-chome, Gokohoncho-dori, Nishi-ku
Osaka: 21, 2-chome, Minamishinmachi, Higashi-ku
Kobe: 43-ban-yashiki, 1-chome, Gokodori, Fukiai-ku
Hiroshima: 15 Sarugaku-cho
Fukuoka: 86 Tenjincho

THE
CIVIL ENGINEERS'
ASSOCIATION
DOBOKU KOGYO KIYOKAI

"Affiliated with Civil Engineers and Contractors"

President:
SEIICHI KASHIMA

DIRECTORS:
Yoshio Obayashi, Kenjiro Nishimoto, Genzo Kurihara, Yoshitaro Arita, Kiyota Iida

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Takatsugu Hara, Hitoshi Takiyama, Yonehichi Hayashi, Heisaku Miyanaga, Kiyoshi Otani

AUDITORS:
Teikichi Shimizu, Hisakichi Zenidaka, Shigeru Tobishima

HEAD OFFICE:
Osaka Bldg., 3, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Phones: Ginza (57) 3715, 4357

MEMBERSHIP INCLUDES NINETY-FOUR COMPANIES

Singapore Exhibition
is now being held
Until February 22nd
Main Hall — Nihonbashi

MITSUKOSHI
TOKYO
Nihonbashi, Ginza, Shinjuku

MATUZAKAYA
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ueno, Tokyo

Branches:
Ginza, Tokyo
Shizuoka,
Nagoya, Osaka

Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhu, Hangchow

MATUYA
GINZA, Tokyo — ASAKUSA, Tokyo
YOSHIDABASHI, Yokohama

ONSTRUCTIVE WORK OLLOWS AFTER WAR

(Continued from Page 3)

ustrialists of experience and ability o will be permitted to give l display to their originality. This angement will be a departure from policy which has hitherto been owed by the Government in leaving development of resources to com- hensive companies and joint enter- ses.

Regarding currency in the thern region, military notes in terms the currency in circulation in each a will be issued at the early phase the war. These notes will be in ity with the money in circulation the area. With the development of situation, efforts will be made to ify these two mediums of exchange. a matter of principle, the movement of capital between Japan and the thern region will not be recognized. for funds required for the development of southern resources, they will provided by the Bank for Southern velopment.

Regarding the exchange of commodities between Japan and the south- region, this will be undertaken the Government. As for goods to shipped to Japan from the southern ion, the Government will purchase m and send them to Japan on its n account. Similarly, the Government will purchase goods to be shipped to the southern region from an and then ship them to their tinations on its own account. It goes hout saying that private trading cerns will have a part to play in uring smooth and efficient operation this system of exchange. In conting export business, the Government will keep in touch with control npanies in Japan and export and port firms in the southern region. Government intends to use as fully possible the organizations and credits the Chinese and other merchants in southern region who are sincerely irous of cooperating with Japan in matter of collecting and distributmaterials on the spot.

The order and quantity in which terials in the southern region will brought to Japan will be determined the light of the degree of urgency the demand for these materials, reby making it possible to put to most effective use the shipping ilities under the supervision of the ny and Navy.

There are considerable resources such important materials as rubber, and Manila hemp in the southern ion. Japan will prevent these from ding their way into countries hostile ward Japan. Thus, economic pres- e will be exerted against America l Britain and there is no gainsaying t this economic blockade, which l preclude these countries from ess to southern materials, will be a ere blow for them.

As for travel to the southern ion, at the moment the Government is prohibiting passage to the general public, but as the situation develops, it is the policy of the Government to lift this ban with regard to those persons who were former residents in the southern region and wish to return and also in connection with those whose presence in the South is considered necessary.

8. When all is said and done, the predominant thought of Japan at the present phase of the war is to win final victory. This fact was ever present in the mind of the Government when it formulated plans for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

British Despotism In East Asia Ended

(Continued from Page 2)

ards they lost their influence to the English. However, the British authorities let them remain and made them her watch dogs. Thus, the fall of Singapore, which had so long been the base of British intrigues in East Asia, means the certain elimination of British influence in Asia.

England being an island, her defense is perfect as long as an enemy is not allowed to land. Repeated attacks by the Normans taught the British this lesson. Thus, it became important for Britain to construct a strong navy to defend the island. Of course the British navy had another mission of fostering British expansion abroad. It was after the Hundred Years' War that Britain gave up her great army. Since then, her basic policy has been for the construction of a great navy so that ocean routes would be controlled.

Possessions Expand

As bases for her oversea operations, she selected points on peninsulas or islands that commanded strategic points in the route from England to the East, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Suez, Port Said, Aden, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

Of these bases, Singapore has played a very important role as it forms a center of communication lines to India, Australia, Japan, China and the South Sea Islands.

Singapore was originally owned by the Netherlands, but because it is such an important point, Britain took it. In the 18th century, England fought the Netherlands when there developed a revolution in the Netherlands and the King asked for British aid. Thus, the East Indies came under British control temporarily. However, as France annexed the Netherlands, the East Indies became French territory, but soon England regained them by force. Then as the Netherlands was revived at the Vienna Conference following the downfall of Napoleon, England returned the East Indies to the Netherlands. England thus made the new Netherlands her watch dog.

British Influence Strong

England never lost anything by the establishment of the new Kingdom of the Netherlands, as the Anglo-Netherlands Treaty of 1823 guaranteed the freedom of trade in the East Indies to England and the Netherlands. It also promised that territories of England and the Netherlands would not be ceded to any third nation and that in case either signatory gave up the territorial rights of any of its territory, the other could interfere. Of course, the Netherlands East Indies belongs to the Netherlands, but she has not become entirely free of British influence.

That was not the end of British intrigue. They had Singapore and Malacca transferred to them. At that time, those places were wild and infested with pirates and, thus, were not considered of much value. Yet, Singapore has been a strategic base. The Malay Peninsula was divided under the rule of various Rajahs and was undeveloped. But Britain developed rubber plantations and opened tin mines there, using Chinese and Indians as laborers.

Formerly, Thai territory extended to the Bay of Bengal, and thus, Malaya was not directly connected with Burma. But British pressure caused the loss of her territory and also made Thai dependent on Singapore economically.

Next to be mentioned is the division of Borneo. Borneo is now divided into two parts, southern and northern. Because of the unnatural existence of British Borneo, the area including Sumatra, Dutch Borneo and Celebes is placed in a very unfavorable position.

Started in 1882

It was in 1882 that Great Britain commenced to construct Singapore as a great fortress, and the first plan was completed in 10 years. Besides the Singapore fortress, there was also the British Asiatic Fleet. Hence, Great Britain believed that Singapore would be very difficult to attack either from the Continent or from the sea.

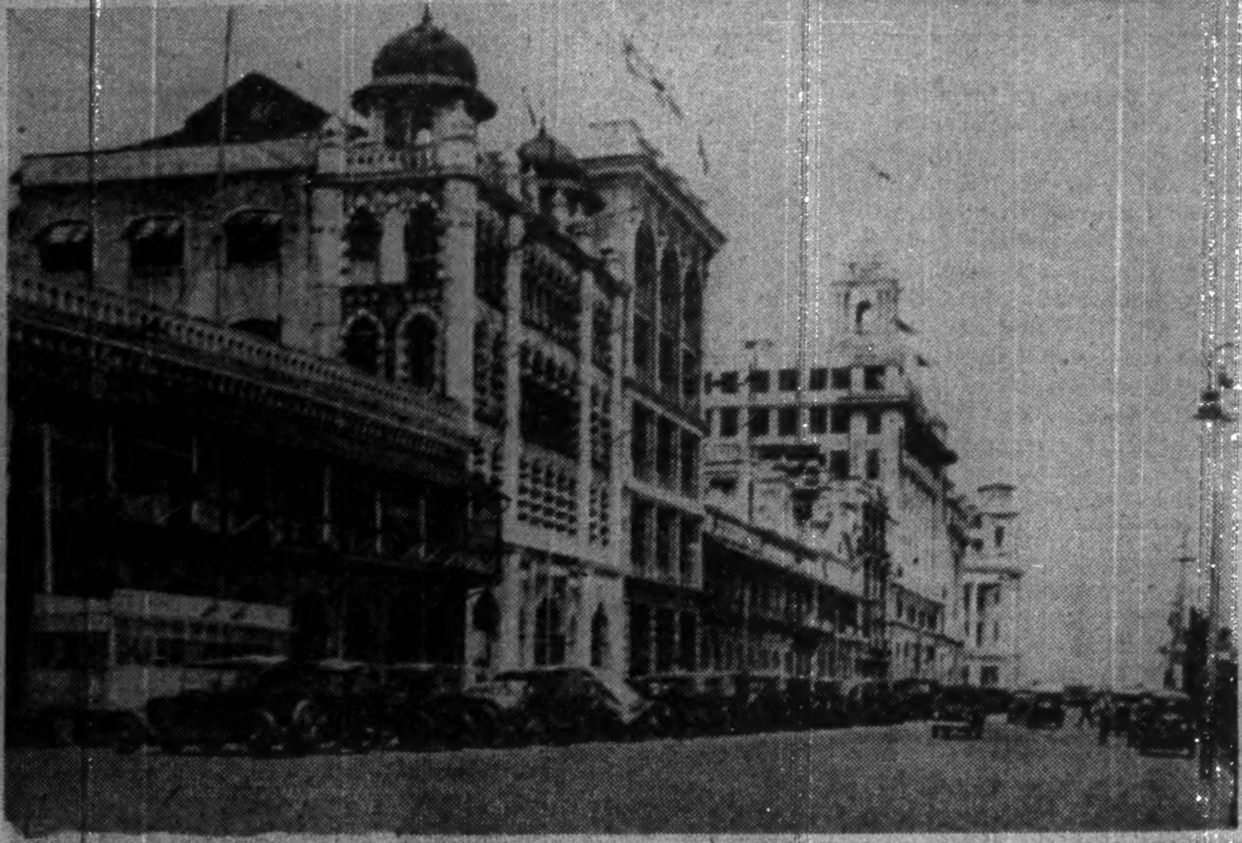
With the loss of Singapore, Britain may try to hold Australia and the Indian Ocean, but the benefit she will derive is problematical because now the Japanese Navy is in a very advantageous position.

Rehabilitation Program

The Japanese Government now faces the question of reestablishing a new order in the vast occupied territory. First of all, the former British structure in military, economic, administrative, cultural, welfare and other activities have to be removed.

Subsequently, in adopting policies for building the desired new order, the former British and German colonial policies must be studied, while actual conditions in each district must be fully investigated so that proper policies can be decided upon. The policies to be followed by Japan now that Singapore has fallen will be historically significant.

Open Under New Management



Adelphi Hotel on Coleman Street in Singapore, pictured on the right of the above photograph, will probably reopen under new management.

Like all other enterprises in Singapore hitherto monopolized by the British, this one will also now be reorganized to cater to the needs of the peoples of Asia.

This scene of quasi-Victorian architecture and wide paved streets is typical of the downtown section of this former center of British dominion in the East.

Fall of Singapore Will Alter History

(Continued from Page 3)

Government and it is inevitable that the Chungking Government should realize the utter futility of protracting its hostilities against Japan. Chungking, too, will surrender.

India, for long under the thumb of the British, will rise to throw off her yoke, and as a result Britain, with the double difficulty of suppressing this uprising and at the same time of defending itself against the Japanese Forces in Burma, will hardly have an inch of ground to stand on. The British army will collapse before it can fight. If Britain tries to bring to the east her forces in the Mediterranean, in Iraq, and in Syria, Italy and Germany will be able to do as they like in these regions.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the naval chiefs of the Italian and German forces determined to sever the British route to the east in the Mediterranean. Three days later, representatives of the Japanese, German and Italian forces met in Berlin, and laid plans for a cooperative Tri-Power military strategy to be carried out immediately after the fall of Singapore. When Japan reigns supreme over the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean and Atlantic Oceans will be under the control of Germany and Italy. All over the world, therefore, victory will be with the Axis Powers.

SINGAPORE'S ROLE WAS TO CURB JAPAN

(Continued from Page 5)

Britain. The hitherto considerable imports from England saw a sudden decrease by the end of 1941. A special official was appointed who controlled all orders for goods to England, and even orders for foodstuffs had to be made through this official.

On the other hand, the imports from Australia and India increased perceptibly. The increase in the quality, as well as in the quantity of Indian cotton goods in Singapore was a severe blow to the Japanese cotton merchants.

The prices of foodstuffs, cement, metal articles and building materials were fixed as soon as the war between England and Germany had broken out, and all sales, storage and delivery were strictly controlled as a preventive measure against insufficiency.

Preparations were made for the storage of imported rice, and the prices were fixed. Rice-growers all over Malaya were requested to increase the output of their paddy-fields, but the crops failed, and the dependence on the storage of imported rice was enhanced. Rice had to be sold on the ticket system, and the allowance per month for a single person was 36 katties, but the sales of wheat-flour, biscuits, and biscuit-flour were left unrestricted.

From January of this year, all rice imports were monopolized by the Government, and it is reported that 360,000 tons of third class Thai rice are on their way to Singapore.

First grade Thai rice costs, in Japanese currency, ¥26.70 per bag of 180 katties. Second grade rice is ¥25.80 and third grade rice ¥23.90.

A 50-pound sack of Australian flour costs ¥4, sugar 16½ sen per katty, beef and pork 90 sen per katty, and condensed milk 40 sen a pound.

Regarding exports, the Government took steps to prevent the export of rubber and tin to enemy countries. Exports to Japan were specially restricted, and with the outbreak of war on December 8, all trade between Singapore and Japan came to a standstill.

The Singapore Government also instituted new regulations which effectively prevented the outflow of money from Singapore in any form. When the U.S. Government froze all assets against Japan on July 25 last year, the British Government followed suit the very next day.

Before the war, the Japanese in Singapore had been allowed to send money to their families in Japan, if the remittances did not exceed $100 a month.

Japanese residents returning to Japan were subjected to the most gruelling examination, and women compelled to strip naked before the examiners. The amount of luggage was restricted, and was reduced to the barest necessaries.

The Japanese rubber companies and the Japanese iron mines could not send any money to Japan, so that all the wealth that they had accumulated through their labors served only to swell the coffers of the British Government.

Chinese Hostile

The Chinese in Singapore had always been hostile to the Japanese and the virulence and frequency of their anti-Japanese movements were almost unbelievable. Agents from China were sent to Singapore by the Chungking Government and they stirred up all the Chinese trade guilds, commercial associations, clubs, schools, and the like and there was nothing that they would overlook in inciting the Chinese public against the Japanese.

Those who were known to have dealings with the Japanese had their ears cut off, or were tortured, or painted with coal-tar. Besides these terroristic methods, large fines were imposed arbitrarily, and woe betide those who didn't pay them.

Spies were posted outside all Japanese shops, and even people belonging to a neutral country were subjected to punishment if they were caught trading there. Formerly, Chinese merchants used to employ non-Chinese, such as Indians or Malays, to buy Japanese goods for them during the anti-Japanese boycotts. But the above method of inflicting injuries on even such neutral persons has effectively cut off all form of contact between the Chinese and Japanese merchants.

The Chinese coolies and servants employed in the Japanese commercial firms, plantations and mines were terrorized or tortured into leaving their posts. Those who refused were maltreated beyond description.

All these lawless methods led to the infiltration of communistic elements into even the British-owned factories and plantations, and the British Government was hard put to cope with this new trouble, and with the problem of increased unemployment which had resulted from the enforced leaving of the Chinese employes from the Japanese firms and plantations.

JAPANESE PIONEERS ACTIVE IN JOHORE

(Continued from Page 2)

iron ore and 55,000 tons of bauxite and 900 tons of tin.

Mines Developed by Japanese

Most of these iron, bauxite and tin mines in Johore have been developed by the Japanese, and as a matter of fact, all iron mines in this part of the peninsula are under Japanese management.

In 1919, Koichiro Ishihara, president of the Ishihara Industry Company, started the development of an iron mine in Johore. Through the good offices of Sultan Ibrahim of the State of Johore, Mr. Ishihara obtained permission to ship the iron ore to Japan from the port of Bato Paha the following year. Ever since January, 1920 when the first Japanese ship fully laden with iron ore left that port for this country, Johore has been supplying Japan with iron ore, which constituted nearly 40 per cent of Japan's total demand in recent years.

On Eastern Coast

Some of the promising iron mines under Japanese management are located along the upper stream of the Endau River on the eastern coast.

Bauxite, the raw material for manufacturing aluminum which is indispensable for the production of modern arms, is so abundant in Johore, according to Mr. Ishihara, that the ore is often used as ballast in road construction work.

With regard to the development of the rubber planting industry in Johore, the Japanese have played a very important part. Before the outbreak of the current war, the Sango Koshi, the South Seas Region Rubber Company, and the Tropical Industry Company, only to mention large Japanese rubber interests in the state, owned a great number of rubber plantations.

Japanese Owned Rubber Too

Thus, the Japanese residents in the State of Johore were quite active in mining as well as the rubber planting business. Nearly half of the 2,600 Japanese residents in the whole of the Malay Peninsula, lived in Johore prior to the start of the war.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
TOKUICHI KURIBAYASHI
President: TOMOJIRO KURIBAYASHI
KURIBAYASHI SHOKAI K.K.
HEAD OFFICE: KAIGAN-CHO, MURORAN CITY, HOKKAIDO
MURORAN WHARF CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: KAIGAN-CHO, MURORAN CITY, HOKKAIDO
KURIBAYASHI SHOSEN K.K.
HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI TOKYO
BRANCHES: MURORAN, KOBE

NIPPON TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.
NTC
ESTABLISHED: 1917
CAPITAL: Yen 15,000,000 Paid-up
MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS
HEAD OFFICE:
Takaracho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
Japan
P.O. Box No. 4, Kyobashi, Tokyo
Cable Address:
"HOBUNTYPE" TOKYO
BRANCHES: Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Keijo, Dairen, Hsinking, Peking, Shanghai, Bangkok.
AGENTS: Hanoi, Soerabaja, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina.
CODES USED: Bentleys, Acme, A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Oriental 3-Letter Code, Private.
BANKS: Yokohama Specie Bank, Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Yasuda Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

TAKENAKA KOMUTEN
(Takenaka Civil Engineering Co., Ltd.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1909
President: TOEMON TAKENAKA
MAIN OFFICE:
Asahi Bldg., 3-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka
TOKYO BRANCH:
Ote-machi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
BRANCHES IN CHINA:
SHANGHAI, NANKING, HANKOW, PEKING
Manchou Takenaka Komuten Co., Ltd.
Main Office: No. 65, 3-dan, Asahi Street, Yamato Ward, Mukden
Branch Office: No. 502, Tungyang Street, Hsinking

ESTABLISHED 1865
KASHIMA GUMI, LTD.
Civil Engineers, Contractors, Designing Architects
President:
Dr. Morinosuke Kashima
HEAD OFFICE:
3, Maki-cho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Osaka, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Taihoku, Keijo, Peking
MANCHOU KASHIMA GUMI, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
201, Jogo-ro, Hsinking, Manchoukuo

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS,
PNEUMONIA,
TONSILLITIS,
PAROTITIS,
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for **Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchial Catarrh, Tonsillitis, Parotitis** last winter by practical administration.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores
DAIICHI SEIYAKU CO., LTD.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, TOKYO

PRINTING PRESS
NAKASHIMA KIKAI K. K.
HEAD OFFICE & TOKYO FACTORY
1, Mita-Toyooka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Tel.: (45) 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118
Branch Office & Osaka Factory
278, Mikuni-honmachi, Higashi-yodogawa-ku, Osaka
Tel.: (Kita) 2881, 2882 (Settsu Mikuni) 47
SOLE AGENT
NIPPON TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: Takaracho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan
P.O. Box No. 4, Kyobashi, Tokyo
Cable Address: "HOBUNTYPE" TOKYO
Codes Used: Bentley's, Acme, ABC 5th & 6th, Oriental 3-Letter Code, Private

KOJI HARA, President
THE FEDERATION OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
(NIPPON DOBOKU KENCHIKU KOGYO KUMIAI RENGOKAI)
President: KOJI HARA
HEAD OFFICE:
Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

THE LARGEST RAW SILK REELERS IN THE WORLD
PRODUCERS OF THE FAMOUS "K" CHOP
Raw Silk
PRODUCTION:
All grades and sizes. Both white and yellow. Sixty-five filatures in Japan, Chosen and China
KATAKURA & CO., LTD.
3-chome, Kyobashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan

DEFEAT WILL MARK BRITAIN'S COLLAPSE

A.B.C.D. Encirclement Front Was Formed With Fortress As the Pivot

Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, retired, commenting on the fall of Singapore, declared that the taking of the last British stronghold in East Asia, will not only reduce the so-called A.B.C.D. encirclement ring against Japan to a myth but will also mark the general collapse of the great British Empire.

Following the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the Washington Conference, Britain, in an effort to safeguard her interests in East Asia, dispatched Admiral Lord Jellicoe to the Orient for the purpose of constructing a formidable fortress in Singapore. The project called for 10 years of strenuous labor and an aggregate expenditure amounting to the enormous sum of £15,000,000.

With the completion of the King George VI Dock, which is capable of accommodating a 50,000-ton class vessel, an impregnable fortress having four large air bases, enormous tanks capable of holding one million tons of heavy oil, many 18-inch guns and innumerable other defense equipment was finished, thus converting Singapore into one of the four strongest naval bases in the world along with Gibraltar, Heligoland and Pearl Harbor.

By virtue of such an "impregnable" fortress, plus its geographical advantage, Britain hoped to forestall the Japanese advance southward and, simultaneously, to bring about a silent menace to India as well as to strengthen the defenses of Australia and Burma.

The so-called A.B.C.D. encirclement front, continued Rear-Admiral Sosa, was formed centering around this strong fortress, but it is nevertheless a fact that now Singapore has been wrested away from the Anglo-American camp, our enemies have been deprived of a base from which they can refuel or repair their vessels. Moreover, no matter how big a fleet they may build in the future, it will be beyond their reach to extend their poisonous fangs to East Asia again.

On the other hand, Japan, having secured Singapore, Hongkong, the Philippines, Borneo and other vital bases, is now in a position to control the whole of the southwest Pacific. Not only that, but Japan now has virtual mastery of the Indian Ocean and, furthermore, it will be possible for her to carry out combined operations with Germany and Italy since command of the Indian Ocean means a closer maritime link between Asia and Europe.

There is no doubt that the fall of Singapore will prove to be a turning point of the War of Greater East Asia, added Rear-Admiral Sosa. "It will also serve to create a new page in the political and economic history of the world," he concluded.

Teikichi Nomura, who has spent the past 30 years of his life in Singapore, explained that Sir Stamford Raffles was the first Briton to plant the Union Jack in Singapore, having set foot on the island on January 29, 1819.

When Britain extended her sinister designs to East Asia by founding the East Asia Company in 1600, she was already scheming an economic invasion of China, but one thing she lacked in achieving this plot was a necessary base.

Sir Stamford who, at that time, was the youthful Vice-Governor-General of Bencoolen Province in Sumatra, suggested that Singapore would make an ideal outpost for such a campaign. Following negotiations with the Sultan of Johore, he succeeded in taking over the island . . . . which then boasted only about 300 households comprising mostly fishermen . . for what can now be considered a meagre sum of $600,000.

During those days, however, the amount agreed upon was much too high for just an island and consequently, the proposal was about to be overruled in British Parliament. Raffles, however, persistently adhered to his claim that Singapore some day would be one of Britain's most valuable assets and overcame the objections and castigations. Later, just before he died at the age of 45, a peerage was offered him for the meritorious services rendered to his country, but Raffles declined to accept the honor.

In his diary, Raffles states that he visited the island of St. Helena to meet Napoleon Bonaparte who was then leading the life of an exile. During the course of his conversation, Raffles found that Napoleon had a comprehensive knowledge on matters relative to the lands in the South Seas. Napoleon predicted that there would be a time when the South Seas would rule the world and, stressing the vitally important role to be played by Singapore, encouraged Raffles to go ahead with his plan of purchasing the island.

Continuing, Mr. Nomura stated that the subsequent development of Singapore was due chiefly to its geographical position and the untiring efforts of the Chinese settlers who migrated to the small island by the thousand. The Britons, meanwhile, by virtue of their craftiness, sat at ease and took in the lion's share.

The first Japanese to go to the island, according to Mr. Nomura, was Uta Matsuda, a woman who landed on Singapore in 1864. The first Japanese company which opened its branch there was the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

At that time, the Mitsui Bussan of course was not known so widely to the world as it is today, and consequently, it was extremely difficult for Kikusaburo Fukui, who was the branch manager, to show a favorable balance sheet at the end of each month. In order to compete with other commercial concerns, Mr. Nomura declared, it was necessary first of all to attract the attention of the public by doing something extraordinary.

War Being Fought to Crush Foes As Well as to Build Up New Order

> This is the full text of the statement issued yesterday morning by Mr. Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on the occasion of the fall of Singapore.

Urges Cooperation

Mr. Tomokazu Hori

Premier Tojo has just announced at the Diet a general outline of Japan's policy in prosecuting the present War of Greater East Asia. I need not, I believe, elaborate on the political and military significance of the fall of Singapore. Suffice it to say that the occupation of Singapore spells the doom of British imperialism in East Asia. What I want to stress at this time is the phase of the present War which is likely to be forgotten by the general public both at home and abroad.

The War which Japan is now prosecuting against the United States and the British Empire is not merely to crush those two powerful opponents in a military sense but to realize a new order in this part of the world. Even during the China Affair, Japan has exerted extraordinary effort to increase her productive capacity in economic and industrial fields especially in heavy industries, replenishing necessary equipments. This is testified by the fact, although I cannot give the exact figures under the circumstances which are obvious to you, that Japan's industrial productive capacity has witnessed a remarkable expansion so much so that she is now more than able to carry on the present War with the United States and British Empire to a successful end.

In financial matters also, there has been a phenomenal growth of our country's strength during these war years as shown by the fact that huge budgets have been made to work without any appreciable hitch. As for the development of the natural resources, thanks to the close economic cooperation between Japan, Manchoukuo and China, it has made such progress that the inexhaustible natural resources of both Manchoukuo and occupied territories in China have been steadily developed to the benefit of not only Japan but the peoples of those countries concerned. The deserted mines and factories in China have been revived to produce necessary materials and goods, while a considerable number of industrial plants have already been restored to the Chinese in accordance with the Basic Treaty concluded sometime ago between the Japanese Government and the National Government at Nanking. Not only that, Japan has extended whole-hearted support to the latter Government to realize peace, order and economic prosperity in the regions under the latter's political jurisdiction. Even in the British Concessions in China, peace has been consistently maintained with their inhabitants contented in their daily life. The prevailing peace in the International Settlement in Shanghai attests to Japan's policy directed toward the recovery of peaceful economic life of the people concerned.

Our relations with French Indo-China is an outstanding example of Japan's peaceful intention. Trade between Japan and French Indo-China has grown considerably in volume with their amicable intercourse increasing in warmth.

As regards Thailand, our ally, her cordial cooperation with Japan has been greatly appreciated by our people. Various political and economic agreements recently concluded between the two countries are a living proof of the constructive efforts on the part of not only Japan but Thailand, notwithstanding the present extensive hostilities.

In the Philippines, we see the Administration, under the leadership of Mr. Vargas, successfully carrying on the task of restoring peace and order immediately after the occupation. His prestige is increasing as the work of reconstruction is progressing. Save for a few exceptions, the vast majority of the Filipinos are inclined to cooperate with the Japanese authorities on the spot, and are eagerly looking forward to new opportunities presented by the changed situation. Already transportation and communication systems are being rapidly restored to accelerate the restoration of normal economic life.

Now turning to the Malay Peninsula, we find that the Sultans and Rajahs, such as, the Sultans of Kedah, Kelantan, and Perak, Abdul Hamid, Sir Ismail and Abdul Aziz, and the Rajah of Perlis, Tuan Syed, and the Rajah of Trengganu, Sir Sulaiman, have all shown their whole-hearted cooperation in restoring peace and order in their lands and reorganizing their respective administrations. The Sultan of Selangor, Hisamud-din alam Shah, broadcast on December 30, from Penang, declaring his loyalty to the Japanese Forces, stating: "The Japanese troops are saving Asia; therefore, we must cooperate with Japan." The Crown Prince of Kedah spoke over the same radio to the similar effect. Practically all of the nine rulers in Malaya are known for the friendly inclination to Japan—a natural reaction against the British domination which has proved destructive of all things cherished by the Malayan peoples. The Sultan of Johore, Sir Ibrahim, is now personally supervising his Royal guards in the work of reconstruction in his State. Such is the general attitude of the Malayan rulers and peoples—a good omen for the future development of that region. I need not add that the Japanese authorities will afford them their whole-hearted support and cooperation to bring about a happy state of affairs in all phases of their lives.

In the British and Dutch East-Indies, it is a foregone conclusion, in view of the policy enunciated by the Premier, that everything will be done to develop natural resources with which those regions abound, and this will naturally be beneficial to the economic life of the Indonesian people.

Although it is premature to state concretely the actual progress of reconstruction work in these South Sea regions where hostilities are in progress, it may be said that the Government's plan of economic construction in these regions as stated by the President of the Planning Board, General Suzuki, on the 23rd of last month, in his reply to an interpellation at the Diet Session, indicates that well-balanced development of various industries is contemplated. Experienced industrialists will be used instead of the so-called special companies for the development of oil, mining and agricultural industries.

As regards the civilian participation, in rehabilitating the occupied areas, the recent appointment of the outstanding leaders in various fields of activity in Japan clearly shows that Japan's administration over these regions will be carried on in such a manner as will meet the wishes of the peoples in general.

The latest indication of the scope of constructive efforts of Japan in the occupied areas is the establishment of a powerful new organization called, the Greater East Asian Construction Council, whose members represent all walks of life, and are reputed for their experience and ability. The Council is to deliberate on questions submitted to it by the Cabinet in connection with all matters of importance to the construction of Greater East Asia. The establishment of such a council comprising outstanding experts in their respective fields foretells an epoch-making construction in Greater East Asia with promise of fulfilling our ideal state of co-existence and co-prosperity of all the peoples in this part of the world.

BRITISH DOMINATION OF 3 CENTURIES ENDS

Battle of Singapore Significant In Light of World History, Says Asahi

The building of the British Empire started with the acquisition of the command of the sea resulting from the victory over the Spanish Armada in the sea battle of Trafalgar in 1805 prior to which Spain commanded the seven seas of the world.

Then Great Britain challenged the second maritime Power, Holland, with the result that Britain's superiority over Holland in the seas was established in three decisive battles from 1652 to 1674.

During the period 1688 to 1815, Britain struggled with France for hegemony in the European Continent and for colonies. In the decisive battle in Waterloo England defeated France. Thus the foundation stone of the second Roman Empire, that of the British, was laid in the beginning of the 19th century.

Starts to Grab Countries

With this command of the sea the British Empire succeeded in acquiring colonies the seven seas over, for, in 1612, the British Empire succeeded in gaining a foothold on India and annexed Burma during the period 1826 to 1886. In 1839, Aden in the Red Sea was occupied, and the Island of Perim fell into British hands in 1857. Hongkong, the first territory in East Asia, was seized as a result of the Opium War of 1843.

In 1878, Great Britain wrested Cyprus Island in the Mediterranean from Turkey. Between 1787 and 1859, Australia became a British possession and New Zealand was gained in 1841.

1875 saw the purchase of the Suez Canal from Egypt. The port of Alexandria was taken in 1882 and in 1704, Britain acquired Gibraltar.

Thus, the British Empire's defense line was extended to connect the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. With the conquest of the two republics in South Africa toward the end of the 19th century, the construction of the British Empire was completed.

Takes Singapore in 1824

Singapore fell to Great Britain in 1824 in course of construction of the British Empire. Since that time, the island has been steadily fortified together with Hongkong, to become a base of British exploitation in East Asia. This fortified Island of Singapore played a century long role as a strategic base for the maintenance of markets in China, New Zealand, Australia and India, forming an important link of the British Empire in Asia.

With the outbreak of the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, Singapore has played the extra role of base for the Japan encircling camp formed by the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

With the capitulation of Hongkong, the foremost advance post of the British Empire in East Asia collapsed. Now Singapore is the target of the Japanese general offensive.

With the fall of Singapore, the collapse of the British Empire is a decided fact. Singapore was the decisive battle between Japan, which has embarked on the greatest enterprise of reconstructing East Asia, and the British Empire.

CAPTURE OF RESERVOIR HAD DOOMED SINGAPORE

The capture of the Prai Reservoir in Johore marked the beginning of the end for Singapore, according to former Consul-General Ken Tsurumi of Singapore.

The Prai Reservoir is about 15 miles from Singapore, and the precious water is conveyed to Singapore through two 40-inch pipes which are not even covered in some places.

In the island of Singapore there were the Pierce and Macrich reservoirs. Last year the British authorities built two additional reservoirs, one for military and the other for civilian use. Evidently the British were preparing for some emergency. But these two reservoirs were much smaller in size than the Pierce or Macrich reservoirs. Without the additional supply from the Prai Reservoir in Johore, the people of Singapore would be deprived of water after half a month.

End Was Certain

The capture of Johore Bharu meant the fall of Singapore. As the city of Singapore is only 30 minutes away by railway, the idle rich in Johore Bharu always took pleasure trips to Singapore. The road is well constructed, and a fast car takes only 18 minutes from Johore Bharu.

The island of Singapore is heavily fortified in the south, but in the north it is not so formidable. Five years ago it became necessary for all Japanese to obtain special permits from the police before they could travel from Singapore to Johore.

Singapore is practically level, in contrast to Hongkong, and there is a network of fine roads all over the island. There were about 1,500 Japanese who were left behind in the city.

Half the population of Johore Bharu is composed of Chinese. In the town there is a splendid zoological and botanical garden, the personal property of Tunku, Makota, a royal prince. There is also a Japanese garden. On the outskirts of the town is the famous Johore Mosque.

At present, there are about 150 Japanese in Johore, all of them engaged in the rubber industry.

The second part of the name Johor Bharu means new, according to th Malay language, says Murotaro Send for many years a resident of Johor The town, with a population of 10,00 is still new, for it is not yet 70 year old. There were about 150 Japanese i the town. The Government recentl built a hospital and barracks for soldiers.

OFFERING
HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS
to the
Imperial Japanese Armed Forces.
THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY
KOBE

Trade CTC Mark
TOYO CLOTH
CO., LTD.
Nakajimacho Kisshoin,
Kyoto, Japan
Manufactured goods
BOOK BINDING CLOTH, TRACING CLOTH, WINDOW-HOLLAND CLOTH, IMITATION LEATHER, LEATHER TARPAULIN, TAG CLOTH, PAPER LINED

TEIKOKU SANSO
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Akashi-machi, Kobe-ku,
KOBE
CAPITAL: ¥3,300,000
OXYGEN - ACETYLENE - ARGON
ELECTRIC WELDING

KYODO PRINTING CO., LTD.
THE LARGEST IN ORIENT
President:
Mr. K. OHASI
Managing Director:
Mr. M. OHASI
Managing Director:
Mr. I. HURUKAWA
Capital ¥6,000,000
Employees 2,500
Manufactory ......30,000 square yards
Head Office........25,000 square yards
Horse Power Used.........2,200 H.P.
WE HAVE ALL OF THE MAJOR PRINTING PROCESSES
- Letterpress Printing
- Rotary
- Offset Printing
- Fine Halftone
- Rotogravure
- Gravure
- Tin-Plate Printing
- Calico Printing
- Bookbinding
Head Office: Koisikawa, Tokyo, Japan.
Branches: OSAKA, HIROSIMA, HSINKING.

ESTABLISHED 1932
AMAGASAKI SEIKOSHO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
Nakahama, Osho-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo Prefecture
CAPITAL - - - - ¥18,000,000
PRESIDENT: CHODAIU INOUE
SPECIALITIES:
STEEL BARS, STEEL PIPES, STEEL PLATES, STEEL SHEETS, GALVANIZED STEEL SHEETS, STEEL FORGINGS, SPECIAL STEEL

ESTABLISHED 1872
OJI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(The Oji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
CAPITAL STOCK - - - - - Yen 300,000,000
President: KIKUJIRO TAKASHIMA
Manufacturers of
PAPER AND PULP
CIGARETTE PAPER, CARBONIZING TISSUE, CONDENSER PAPER, CELLULOID TISSUE, PRINTING PAPER, NEWSPRINT, BOOK PAPER, INDIA PAPER, COVER PAPER, ART PAPER, SIMILI PAPER, WRITING PAPER, BOND PAPER, LEDGER PAPER, FOOLSCAP, POSTCARD PAPER, DRAWING PAPER, BLOTTING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, GLASSINE, IMITATION PARCHMENT, KRAFT PAPER, MATCH PAPER, COLOURED PAPER, WALL PAPER, STRAWBOARD, MANILABOARD, COATED MANILABOARD, BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SULPHITE PULP, SULPHATE PULP, etc.
MAIN OFFICES: Sanshin Building, Tokyo, Japan

The TOKIO
MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FOUNDED 1879
MARINE, TRANSPORT, FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, AVIATION, Flood and Storm
CAPITAL ¥75,000,000
PAID-UP ¥55,000,000
President: S. SUZUKI
HEAD OFFICE:
TOKIO KAIJO BLDG., MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO
Branches:
Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Hsinking and Shanghai
Agencies:
Throughout the Empire of Japan and in All Principal Foreign Cities

JAPAN PRODUCED PETROLEUM

ALL KINDS OF HIGH GRADE
LUBRICANTS AND FUELS

Gasoline
Kerosene

Light Oil
Heavy Oil

Lubricant
Paraffin

NIPPON SEKIYU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(NIPPON PETROLEUM CO., LTD.)
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO, JAPAN

Established: 1903
CAPITAL: ¥10,000,000

Cable Address: "ATAKASAMA"
Codes Used:
Acme, Schofield's, Oriental, Bentley's,
A.B.C., General, Universal,
Paramount, Private

ATAKA & CO., LTD.
AC

IMABASHI 5-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN

President: Y. ATAKA
Member of the House of Peers

BRANCH OFFICES:
TOKYO, NAGOYA, YAWATA, FUKUOKA, KEIJO, TAIHOKU, DAIREN, MUKDEN, HSINKING, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, NANKING, PEKING, HANKOW, TAIYUAN, KAIFENG, CHANGTE, SUCHOW, AMOY, SHIHMEN, KALGAN, BOMBAY, BANGKOK, HANOI, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, LONDON, NEW YORK

INDUSTRY:
Steel Manufacturing; Mining; Engineering Machine Making; Optical Instrument Making; Spinning & Weaving Machine Making; Boiler Making; Wool Weaving; Woolen Goods Making; Coal Mining, Coking & "Miniature Coal" Making

COMMERCE:
Iron & Steel Goods, Metals, Creosote Oil, Fertilizers, Lumber, Chemicals, Woolen Yarn, Woolen Goods, Pulp, Cement, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Goods, Rayon Yarn, Rayon Goods, Sundry Goods, Looms & Accessories, Finishing Machineries, Precision Machine Tools, Electric & Pneumatic Tools, Microscopes.

Established: 1871
President: Y. IWAI

Trade KB Mark

Cable Address:
"ROCKWELL OSAKA"
"BIWAKO TOKYO"
"IWAI KOBE"

IWAI & COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) ¥15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 6,000,000

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE:
43 Kitahama 4-chome Higashiku, Osaka

Branch Offices:
HOME
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagoya, Yawata, Fukui, Shizuoka, Yokohama, Himeji, Keijo, Taihoku, etc.
ABROAD
Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtao, Changkiakow, Shinkiachwang, Hsinsiang, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Sourabaya, Batavia, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Bombay, London, New York, Buenos Aires, Lima, Sao Paulo, Santiago, Sydney, Melbourne, etc.

Principal Lines of Business:
IMPORT
Iron, Steel, Ingots, Ores & Mineral Products, Wool & Woolen Products, Cotton, Hemp, Hide & Bones, Pulp, Machineries, Salt, Chemicals, Rubber, Coal, Lumber, etc.
EXPORT
Cotton, Silk, Rayon Yarn & Textile, Woolen Yarn & Textile, Hosieries, Steel & Metallic Products, Ferro-Alloys Special Steels, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Chemicals, Paint, Cement, Celluloid, Rubber Goods, Produces, Fertilizers, Household Wares & Cutleries, Provisions, etc.

H

HOSHI
PHARMACEUTICAL
CO., LTD.
GOTANDA, TOKYO

Hoshi's Most Popular Preparations

FOR THE PATRIOTIC SERVICE TO MAKE JAPAN THE GREATEST MEDICAL COUNTRY

HOSHI'S
hydrochloric Quinine
,, Diacetyl morphine
,, Cocain
,, Morphine

HOSHI'S stomachal powder
HOSHI'S charcoal tablets
MICROSE

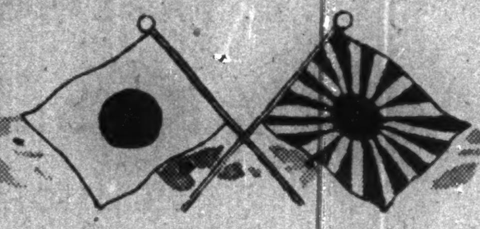
H

THE HARIMA SHIPBUILDING
&
ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

MAIN OFFICE:—
OH-MACHI, AKAOGUN.
HYOGOKEN.

KOBE OFFICE:—
KOGIN BUILDING.
NAKAMACHI, KOBE.

TOKYO OFFICE:—
KAIJYO BUILDING.
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.



OHBAYASHI-GUMI, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
KYOBASHI, HIGASHIKU, OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES:
TOKYO, NAGOYA, FUKUOKA, KEIJO & PEKING

SUB-BRANCHES:
YOKOHAMA, KYOTO, KOBE, HIROSHIMA, SENDAI, SAPPORO, TAIHOKU, TIENTSIN & SHANGHAI

FACTORIES:
OSAKA & TOKYO

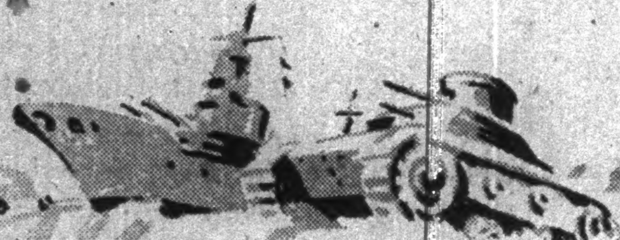
MANSHU OHBAYASHI-GUMI, LIMITED

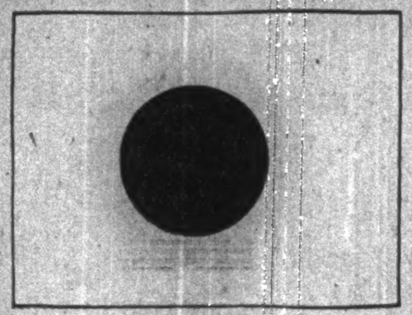
Head Office: MUKDEN

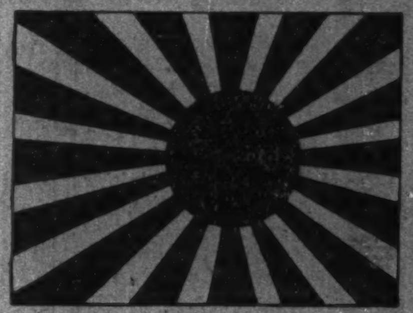
BRANCH:
HSINKING

SUB-BRANCHES:
DAIREN, ANSHAN, MUTANKIANG, HARBIN & ANTUNG

FACTORIES:
MUKDEN & MUTANKIANG







SHIONOGI & CO., LTD.

DOSHU-MATI 3, HIGASI-KU, OSAKA

President: SHIONO GISABURO

Cable Address "SHIOGI OSAKA"

FINE & HEAVY CHEMICALS
DRUGS
and
MEDICAL
SPECIALITIES